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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 189 nett.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 99 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925 25th Apl.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELHA ..	MONG LIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1925 30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
27th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
7th May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
2nd ,,	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	6,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th June.	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd June.	NOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	6 097	

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

†Cargo vessel only, proceeds Japan via Singapore and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

25th April	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
27th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa 2 p. m.
1st May	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28thAprl	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16thMay	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru,	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage	3rd Class steerage with without food	food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Singapore	300	215	188	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.
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Telephone No. 20022.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL— 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL— 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid	Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid	Rs. 1,87,50,000
	Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders	Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nagpur
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	
Cochin	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeevaram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Ponna City
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ellore	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch

94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
FOR
Hindoos and Students
Dwarkadas Mansion, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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(Head Office; 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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Telephone No. 1220.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS.

MODERN TAILORING
MODERATE CHARGES
BEST MATERIALS
AND WORKMANSHIP.
REDUCE
the cost of your clothings. Our representative calls on you on phoning or dropping as a post card, with latest designs and estimates.
Phone **24008**
KAZI & Co.,
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS
Temporary Removed to
PARSEE BAZAR STREET,
opposite Graham and Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS.
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Senior Compounders. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD. Charni Road.
A R 1066.

WANTED—MATRIC and B. A. Pay 70—3—150; 110—5—250. Cycle allowance; Free quarters enclose stamp for reply. Permanent. Apply sharp LOKAMANYA LIBRARY, Baroda. R1057

WANTED—A MIDWIFE and GYNECOLOGIST with University qualifications and a passed nurse for an hospital to be shortly opened in Cutch. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 750, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1064

WANTED—(1) A PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, and (2) a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, for the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150—10—250. Only M.A.'s need apply not later than 5-5-1925, with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT.
A 23165

WANTED—Smart well educated well experienced and well connected SECRETARIES for the proposed Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi and Ahmedabad, Branches of the Koh-i-noor Insurance Co., Ltd., Cash security Rs. 2,000 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply at once in own hand to TULI KHOSLA & CO., Managing Agents, 16, Hewett Road, Lucknow.
A R1052

WANTED—A respectable and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMAN or firm to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., in H. H. Nizam's Dominions with Head quarters at Hyderabad on decent commission and allowance. Apply Branch Manager, 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 23140

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY LIMITED. (Incorporated in England)—WANTED—A young, energetic, capable and experienced HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for a District Engineer's Office of this Railway and some experienced Clerks with a thorough knowledge of the District Engineer's Office accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in your own hand writing giving age, previous experience enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned,) and through your present employers.—C. T. WALKER, Ag: Supdt: of Way and Works, H.E.H. the N.G.S. Rys., Co., Ltd., Secunderabad (Deccan), 17th April, 1925.
A 23123

WANTED—(1) One M.A. in English to teach English to F. A. classes on Rs. 125 per mensem; (2) One trained GRADUATE strong in English on Rs. 100 P. M. (3) One trained GRADUATE to teach History and Geography to Intermediate classes on Rs. 100 P. M.; (4) One GRADUATE, to teach Islamic History on Rs. 100 P. M.; (5) One MOULVI to teach Urdu and Persian on Rs. 80 P. M.; (6) One M.A. in Mathematics to teach Mathematics to Intermediate classes on Rs. 150 P. M.; (7) One Sunni THEOLOGY TEACHER to teach Theology and Urdu on Rs. 75 P. M. Applications should reach the Undersigned by 15th May 1925. A. M. KUREISHY M.A., PRINCIPAL, Intermediate College, Muslim University, Aligarh. 23168

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd floor of a 4 storeyed chocolate coloured building between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema. Apply within. R1063.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO BE LET—Rents Rs. 21, 16, 14. Shops, Rs. 40 and 35. Lady Hardinge Road, Amarnath Bhuwan, Matonga. Apply HARI M. KENY, same Building.
C R1060

TO LET—At Tardeo Road, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Compound, Two Big Spacious storeyed BUNGALOWS, extensive compound, suitable for big families, schools, Hospital, Parsi Boarding House, European Chummery, Clubs, Theatrical Company, Motor Workshops, or other business purposes. Apply EXECUTORS TRIBHUVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, Hammum Street, Fort.
C R1038

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Best JANAKPURI CUTCH 4,000 maunds (40 Seers maund) in lots of 1,000 maund each by Public Auction at the Railway Station Jaynagar B. N. W. Ry., District Darbhanga at 10 a.m. on the 10th May, 1925. Deposit of 10 per cent., of the total value at the time of bidding and the balance within one week. For particulars enquire HARSHNATH BROS., & CO., 22, Sukeas Lane, Calcutta.
N C

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Forewarded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
T

BUTTERFLY FANCY SILK SAREES for Indian ladies with silk borders, 5, 6, 7, 8, yds. x 44" Rs. 2 per yard. ZARIDAR SILK TURBAN, 7 yds. x 24" Rs. 11 each. SILK CHADDARS 3yds. x 42" Rs. 8 each. SILK LADIES' STOCKING Rs. 3 and Socks Rs. 1/8 per pair. SILK MUFFLERS Rs. 3 each, also silks in stock. Travelling agents wanted. AHLOWALIA COMPANY, Ludhiana (India).
T E

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND MINING ENGINEERS FOR DISPOSAL DUE TO COMPLETION OF WORKS.—Construction Plant consisting of portable engines and boilers, stone breakers, crushers, mixers, Mortar pans, light railway material 160 H. P. Crossley oil engines in excellent condition. UP-TO-DATE PNEUMATIC DRILLING PLANT: Air compressors, receivers, Jack hammers, Leyner Drills guaranteed to drill 10 to 12" per minute in hard trap rock, Centrifugal and other pumps, etc. For price and other particulars, apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, THE TATA POWER COMPANY LTD., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
T R1065

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS. Steam, Crude Oil, and Gas Engines, Cotton Gins, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C DAVE, Thakordwar Road, Bhagirthi Building, 4th floor, Bombay.
K R1046

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALESMEN FOR SUNDRY LINES,

REQUIRED by importing firm to push sales of sundry continental products. First class experience and references essential. Apply for particulars to Box No. 748 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1054

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE best BREAD of English style, pure and FRESH MILK, BUTTER and CREAM can only be had from Messrs. E. HISCOCKS & CO., Jacob Circle, Cow's Milk a speciality.
905

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive offers upto the 30th May, 1925, at his Office near King's Circle Matunga, Bombay, for purchase of the following plant which is for disposal.

Anchor Boats, Boilers, Conveyor (Portable), Crushers, Cranes, Compressor with Receiver, Crossings, Dredgers, Drilling Machine, Drill sharpener, Steam Digger, Engines, Grinding Machine, Jack Hammers, Hoists, Lathes, Steam Launch, Locos, Mortar Grinding Mill, Pumps, Road Rollers (Steam), Shaping Machine, Rails (section), Navy (Steam), Steam Winch double, Tipping Waggons and Whitewashing Machine.

Full particulars as to the description, numbers, prices, location, etc. can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The purchaser will be required to make his own arrangements for the removal of the machinery.

J. F. WATSON.
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.

Dated 17th April, 1925.
C23136

NOTICE.

THE NEW SESSION OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, begins on 1st June, 1925. Students wishing to join the College should secure admission in the first week of June lest they should be refused admission for want of accommodation.

A copy of the Prospectus may be had from the PRINCIPAL Muslim University, Intermediate College, Aligarh.

Students coming from remote parts of India may join in October, 1925, but they must apply for admission in June, or July 1925.
23167

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the posts of the Administrative Officer and Attendance Officer, pay Rs. 150-10-250 and Rs. 50-5/2-75 respectively for the Municipal Schools of Surat. The last date of receiving the applications is 25th May, 1925. The candidates should apply to the undersigned stating their qualifications with their previous experience.

M. C. DIXIT,
Chairman,
Schools Committee,
Surat City Municipality.

Municipal Office
Schools Department,
Surat, 22nd April 1925.
23162

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees three hundred and fifty (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1924, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 27th April, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 4th April, 1925, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
For the Bombay Company, Limited.
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1925. C23099

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 35 per share (less Income Tax) on the Preference Shares and a Final dividend of Rs. 90 per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the year ending 31st December, 1924, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 27th April, 1925, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 4th April, 1925, on production of Share Certificates.

On behalf of
THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.,
For the Bombay Company, Limited,
S. J. GILLUM,
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 15th April, 1925 C23100

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort-BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN FARRUKHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

FARRUKABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD (U. P.) is contemplating to introduce Electric light and Tramway Service in the town. Firms may write for particulars or send their representatives to discuss the project personally.

M. A. KHAN.
Chairamn Municipal Board
Farrukabad, U. P.
C 23160.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CONFIRMATORY MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, 6th May, 1925, to confirm the following Extraordinary resolutions that were passed on MONDAY, 6th April, 1925, at the Extraordinary General Meeting.

1. That the following be inserted in the Articles of Association of the Company after Article 8—"8A.—That the Company may, by special resolutions, subject to confirmation by the Court, reduce its share capital in any way and in particular may,

(a) Extinguish or reduce the liability on any of its shares in respect of share capital not paid up; or

(b) Either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability of any of its shares, cancel any paid up share capital which is lost or unrepresented by available assets; or

(c) Either with or without extinguishing or reducing liability on any of its shares, pay off any paid up share capital which is in excess of the wants of the Company and may, if and so far as is necessary, alter its memorandum by reducing the amounts of its share capital and of its shares accordingly."

2. That the name of the Company be "The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd." instead of "The Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd."

By order of the Board,
S. H. MEHTA & CO.,
Secretaries.
C23164

TENDERS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, are invited on the Company's tender form for the purchase of Wastes, both ready stock as well as probable outturn, from the 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926, produced at the Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ltd., Sholapur, and will be received at the Company's Office at the undermentioned address till the 15th proximo. For tender forms, samples and any information that may be desired please see the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ltd.

23th April, 1925.
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
C23145.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of certain stained, damaged and non-standard woollen and cotton clothing materials such as flannels calico khaki, linen black, cotton grey etc., available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur, U. P. to be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on Friday, the 15th May, 1925.

Form of tender and schedule can be obtained on application in writing up to 5th May, 1925, which must be accompanied by a fee of one rupee. Earnest money Rs. 500 must be attached with each tender when submitting.

(Sd.) F. DICKINS, Major, R.A.
Chief Ordnance Officer.
Shahjahanpur
The 22nd April, 1925. 23169

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK!
An extremely catchy Flapper Drama, with a strange twist that thrills.
An Ultra—Modern Jazzology

"THE PAINTED FLAPPER"

a Chadwick Production starring
JAMES KIRKWOOD
PAULINE GARON
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "The Show" featuring
LARRY SEMON
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK.
Released by Messrs Patel Bros.

RANA PRATAP

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mehta's Bungalow, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, valuable household furniture, porcelain ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, glass candle sticks, screens, ice box, phonograph with stand and records, E. stove, lamps and fans, Singer sewing machine, writing tables glass door book cases, one lot books, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, roll top tables, cane cushion chairs, single bedsteads, large and small almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, door purdahs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. F. S. Lund.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD FORT NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,, LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.
Bank of India, Ltd., vs. M. Nagarseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October, 1923, and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, 1925, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row, on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16799, and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1,232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai, widow of Kallianji Ludha, on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Elden Road, on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai and Co. together with the buildings, edifices and structures built 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.

"HER DANGEROUS PATH"

THE NOVELTY FILM SENSATION
With
A SURPRISE IN EACH SHORT STORY
WHAT SHOULD THE GIRL DO?

"THE GRAND NATIONAL 1925"

PATHE EXCLUSIVE
Showing all the thrills of the Great Steeplechase from Flag to finish.

'BACK STAGE (Our Gang)'

AN AMUSING COMEDY.
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).
Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
A Chadwick Pictures' Corporation Achievement starring the great screen Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

in

"MEDDLING WOMEN"

(7 Reels)
LOVE, REVELRY, DRAMA, LUXURY, BEAUTY—a gorgeous Picture play. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Roaring Comedy "Racing Kid" featuring

BUDDY MASSENGER

TO-DAY: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

PLEASE NOTE TO-DAY
there will be a

CHARITY SHOW

From 7 to 8-30 p. m. (S.T.)

In aid of the Stranded Parsi Cyclists who are on a tour round the world. Therefore only those holding the Special Charity Show Tickets will be allowed in the 7 p.m. (S.T.) Show to-day.

For the general public there are three Shows only to-day

5-15; 8-45; & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

The Parsi—Hindu—Moslem Screen Romance

From the extremely popular and sensational Novel of the well-known Fiction writer.

MR. P. J. MARZBAN, M.A.,

"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"

OPENING 8 CHAPTERS THIS WEEK.
IT IS A TWO-WEEK PICTURE.
Starring the beautiful and emotional artistes.

MISS THELMA WALLACE
AND
MISS YVONNE WALLACE.
PLEASE NOTE CHANGE OF TIME.
DAILY THREE SHOWS ONLY
TIME:- 5-30; 8-0; & 10-30 P.M.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

RAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

UCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VEDERE HILL ROAD, MAZAGAON.
der instructions from Messrs. Tyabji bhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Mort-s, Messrs. Parkha Natha and Co., and count and at the risk of the heirs of the gagors namely Ibrahim Bavasaheb alias ia Dhondu Thakur, Salimabi widow of aheb alias Abdulla Dhondu Thakur, and Mariambai wife of Abdul Reheman ia, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell ublic auction on Wednesday the 29th 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the pre-the undermentioned property.
SCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
that piece or parcel of Fazendari land ound together with the messuage tene-or dwelling house standing thereon e lying and being at Belvedere Hill Mazagon, outside the Fort in the Re-tion Sud-District of Bombay and assessed e Municipality under E. Ward No. 663 treet Nos. 18-20-22 and New Survey No. and containing by admeasurement 152 yards or thereabouts and bounded on ast by the house of Pestonji Karanja-on the West by the house of Kassum alk, on the North by the house of Aba kar and on the South by the said Belve-Road.
further particulars and conditions of pply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co. neys for the Mortgagees at their Office mail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or undersigned.

CTION SALE OF VALUABLE PRO-RTY AT HANUMAN LANE FORT.
er instructions from Messrs. Maniar and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, account and risk of Allabux Hyderalli chaser of the property at the Auction ld on the 9th April, 1925, CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Pub-uction on Saturday the 2nd May 1925, at .m. (S. T.) on the premises the under-oned property.
RTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.
that piece or parcel of land of Pension ux Rent tenure with the messuage tene-or dwelling house standing thereon, e, lying and being at Maruti Street or man Lane, within the Fort, in the and Registration Sub-District of Bom-containing by admeasurement 60 square or thereabouts be the same a little more and registered by the Collector of Revenue under Old No. 444, New No. Old Survey No. 768, New Survey No. and Cadastral Survey No. 854 and Divi-Fort and assessed by the Municipality A Ward No. 2450, Street No. 96, and ed on or towards the East by the pro-formerly of the late Hormasji Shapurji walla but now of Rattanbhai Kallian, towards the West by the property rly of the late Jalbhai Cursetji Battliboy ow of Framji Jamsetji Battliboy, on or ds the North by sweeper's passage and towards the South by Maruti Street or man Lane.
further particulars apply to Messrs. ar Mulla and Co., Solicitors, or the signed.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Autioneers.

GANDHI & CO.
uctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

ON THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
UCTION SALE OF 3,723 KEGS EACH 28 LBS. OIL PAINTS.
ssrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, sell by public auction on MONDAY, the April, 1925, at 2/30 p.m. (S.T.) by r of Messrs. Poonsey Devsey and Co., mortgagees and on account and at the of the Pioneer Indian Oil and Paint ks, Ltd., the mortgagors at their Go-ns at Motisha Gulley, Byculla, opposite ee Station.
bout 815 kegs each containing 28 lbs. Oxine of Iron.
bout 421 kegs each containing Green t.
bout 206 kegs each containing yellow in.
bout 272 kegs each containing stone co-
bout 909 kegs each containing Distem-of different colours.
bout 10 kegs each containing Black.
bout 10 kegs each containing Musk.
bout 55 kegs each containing Red Ox-
1,025 kegs each containing White nt.
deposit of 25 per cent. will be required the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.
Auctioneers.

INSIST ON HAVING
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THREE STARS.
Agents:—PATELL LTD., BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 24.
Tele. Transfers 1-5 7/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.6.3 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 1/16 dull.

London, Apl. 25.
Tele. Transfers steady 1/5 7/8
Bar Silver Spot steady 31 1/8

London, Apl. 24.
Rentes 3 per cent. 45 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31
Closing Tone of Silver:—General selling. Buyers are holding back.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th ulto.
Weekly Bullion Shipment £4,67,142

London, Apl. 25.

Warsaw	25.10
Prague	162.25

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 92.70
Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/8.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady little Indian bear covering.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days Market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.86
Christiania	29.43
Amsterdam	12.03
Switzerland	24.85

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, Apl. 24.
Exchange on London in Paris 92.35.
Exchange on London in Germany 2018 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 117.00

New York, Apl. 24.
Demand Bills 4.80.87.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 24.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5-8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 18 1/4

STOCKS

London, April 24.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £ 88 3/8 +1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £·102 7/6 +1/8.
Conversion Loan £ 77 5/16 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £ 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £ 105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 57+1/3
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4 unchanged.

London, April 25.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 7/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 5/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £58 1/4 unchanged.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT

London, April 24.
Market has shown rather a sagging tendency—China operated both ways and America has been more disposed to sell, while there has been little buying except to cover bear position—carrying forward by China their bear commitments has again been the feature of the market but despite this, owing to the absence of spot demand, difference has narrowed to 1/16-

SHARES.

London, Apl. 24.
Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £17
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 1/4

London, Apl. 25.
Hongkong Bank £138
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
Nation Bank £47
P. and O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4

COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 24.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 1,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal Standard 13.40 quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.60d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.17
July	24.48
October	24.21

New York Noon Call

May	24.18
July	24.52
October	24.25

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.

March	24.12
May	24.45

Liverpool, Apl. 25.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales..
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.
Univers al Standard retail request 13.39
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Liverpool, April 25.

May	13.19 plus .04
July	13.27 ,, .03
October	13.11 ,, .05
January	12.96 ,, .05
March	12.95 ,, .08

EGYPTIANS:—

November	23.70 ,, .25

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Liverpool, April 24.

May	13.19—.12
July	13.28—.13
October	13.10—.12
December	12.99—.11
January	12.96—.12
March	12.92—.09

Liverpool, Apl. 25.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
May	13.19 +.04
July	13.27 +.03
October	13.11 +.05
January	12.96 +.05
March	12.95 +.08

EGYPTIANS.

May	29.90—.05
July	28.95 unchanged.
November	23.70—.20

Liverpool, Apl. 25.

November	23.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Apl. 24.

April	29.20 —.80
May	29.15 —.80
June	28.75 —.70
July	28.30 —.65
August	27.95 —.65
September	25.75 — 60
October	25.10 —.55
November	23.45 —.45
December	22.95 —.45
January	22.50 —.45
February	22.40 —.45
March	22.35 —.45

Manchester market irregular more cloth demand.
Yarns:—Dull.

Liverpool Apl. 25.

Apl.	29.20 unchgd.
May	29.15 ,,
June	28.75 ,,
July	28.30 ,,
Aug.	27.05 ,,
Sept.	25.75 ,,
Oct.	25.10 ,,
Nov.	23.65+.20
Dec.	23.15+.20
Jan	22.10+.20
Feb.	22.60+.20
Mar.	22.55+.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 24.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

April	13.11 —.16
May	13.15 —.16
June	13.16 —.16
July	13.24 —.17
August	13.18 —.16
September	13.13 —.16
October	13.06 —.16
November	12.97 —.15
December	12.93 —.17
January	12.91 —.15
February	12.89 —.14
March	12.87 —.14
April	12.83 —.14

Tone:—Quiet—steady.

Liverpool, April 25.
COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

April	13.12 +.01
May	13.15 unchanged
June	13.17 +.01
July	13.25 +.01
August	13.20 +02
September	13.16 +.03
October	13.10 +.04
November	13.01 +04
December	12.98 +.05
January	12.95 +04
February	12.93 +.04
March	12.91 +.04
April	12.87 +.04

Tone:— Barely steady.

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, April 24.
Futures at New York.

May	24.24+.08
July	24.56+06
October	24.31+.13
January	24.19+.10

New York, Apl. 25.
Futures at New York.

May	24.20 —.04
July	24.55 —.01
October	24.36 +.05
January	24.18 —.01

Liverpool, April 24.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	13.15—.16
July	13.24—.17
October	13.06—.16
January	12.91—.15

Liverpool, Apl. 25.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	13.15 unchgd.
July	13.25 +.01
October	13.10 +.04
January	12.95 +.04

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Apl. 24.
COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 8,000
Day's Exports to Continent 6,000
Futures at New York:—

May	24.24 +.08
July	24.56 +.06
October	24.31 +.13
January	24.19 +.10
Spot Cotton at New York	24.50 +.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.45 unchgd

Futures at New Orleans:—

May	24.24 +.04
July	24.56 +.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20
Demand Bills 480.87
Silver:—Foreign mined 66 1/2

New York, April 25.
COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 6,000
Day's Export to Continent 2,000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	24.20 —.04
July	24.55 —.01
October	24.36 — .05
January	24.18 —.01
Spot Cotton at New York	24.45 —.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.50 +.05

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

May	24.27 +.03
July	24.57 +.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20
Demand Bills 4.81,87
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign Mined 66 5/8

Liverpool, Apl. 24.

Scinde Good	9.95
Scinde Fully Good	10.25
Scinde Fine	10.75
Bengal Good	10.05
Bengal Fully Good	10.45
Bengal Fine	10.85
Oomra Good	10.75
Oomra Fully Good	11.15
Oomra Fine	11.55
Broach Good	11.10
Broach Fully Good	11.50
Broach Fine	11.90

Liverpool, Apl 25.

Scinde Good	9.95
Fully Good	10.35
Fine	10.75
Bengal Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Ooora Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Broach Good	11.10
Fully Good	11.50
Fine	11.90

London, April 24.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	5,000
To'al Forwarded consumers	80,000
Total Imports	81,000
Total Stock	1077.000
Acutal Weekly Sales	38,220
Water Twist	1/10
Printers Cloth	45/-

New York, April 24.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 51,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 17,000 b.
Week's Export to France and Continent 53,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 71,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 755,000 b.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 591,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Apl. 25.
Total in Sight 13,857,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 243,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 271,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 3,169.000 bales.
Other 183,000 bales.
Total Sales 38,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 900 bales.
East Indian Stock 41,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 6,400 bales.
East Indian Import of the week 2,000 bales.
East Indian Speculation 1,400 bales.
American Afloat 75,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 23.000 bales.
Total Afloat 144,000 bales.
Taking of the world's Spinners of American Cotton 223,000 bales.

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 24.
Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 60
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M. sellers 61
Tone:—Argentine closed steady with moderate inquiry.
Australian A/M. sellers 58/6
Choice White Karachi M/J. sellers 61/6
Soft Red Karachi A/M. value 60/6
Tone:—Indian wheat firmer—Quiet trade.

London, Apl. 25.
Barletta Russo— 63 1/2 lbs. Apl./May sellers 60/-
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. Apl./May sellers 61/-
TONE:—Quieter easy.
Australian Apl./May sellers 58/6
Choice White Karachi May/June quoted 61/-
Soft Red Karachi Apl./May value 60/-
TONE:—Quieter—easy
Wheat Two Club Calcutta Apl./May Quoted 62/-
Wheat Afloat to United Kingdom quarters 2,615,000

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Business was done today in Linseed Calcutta for April shipment to Hull at £22/6/3 to Antwerp at £22 3/8. In Linseed Bombay Bold for Apl/May shipment to Hull at £ 22½. In Cottonseed Bombay for May/June and June/July shipment at £ 9½. In wheat cargo Australian loading at 56/

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 25.
(6-30 p. m.)
The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

	Bazaar Terms. Ready Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 13 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	61 0 0	9 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 13 0	11 5 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 7 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74 0 0	14 13 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	62 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	66 0 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	44 0 0	6 4 0
Castroseed	65 0 0	13 5 0
Cotton Seed Ready Delivery	....	....
Jira	16 0 0	....
Forward,	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 8 0	
Wheat, Sept.	8 9 3	
Linseed, May	13 5 9	
Linseed, Sept,	13 10 9	

METALS

London, April 24.
English best Selected Copper £ 64
Standard Copper G. M. B. £ 61 3/4
Copper Braziers £ 79
Yellow Metal 7 1/2
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets 16 3/8

London, April 25.
English best Selected Copper £64.
Stanard Copper G.M.B. £61 3/4
Copper Braziers £79
Yellow Metal £7 1/2
Hard Spelter £30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8
Tin Block £246 3/4.

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	April 25 Rs. a.
Copper German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	62 0 0
Panchteka Joint	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	67 8 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	56 8 0
" " to 1	..	55 12 0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,	..	66 0 0
" " 1-1-4	..	65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 25.

		per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	..	No. 14 1-2	0 13 0
Kilachand	..	No. 20 1-2	0 15 0
Currimbhai	..	No. 12 1-2	0 12 9
Elphinstone	..	No. 12 1-2	0 12 6
David	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Shapurji	..	No. 10 1-2	0 11 9
Trikamdas	..	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Sattara	..	No. 10 1-4	0 12 0
Shapurji	..	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Light-house	..	No. 6 1-2	0 10 9
Japan	..	No. 40—1	1 5 0
"	..	No. 42—2	1 6 0
"	..	No. 20	1 0 3
"	..	No. 32	1 4 0

LINSEED.

London, Apl. 24.
Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./-May sellers £22 3/16.
Tone:—Quiet prices easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Apl./-May sellers 44/6
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Buyers, etc. May/Aug. paid 44 7/8.
(Delayed in transmission.)
Linseed La Plata Argentine closed with great demand at £ 20 1/4 sellers for Apl/May.
Cottonseed Bombay closed quiet Apl/May near value at £9 3/4.
Castorseed Bombay April/May sellers £ 23 1/4.
Rapeseed Tona April/May quoted 20 3/8.
Rapseed Ferozepore April/May quoted 21 3/8.
Rapeseed Brown Cownpore buyers for Apl/May 19/-
Tone of Rapseeds:—Quiet.
Bombay, 25th April 1925.
Wheat club No. 2 Calcutta sellers for April/May paid 62/6.
Cargo, Bail 63lbs. paid for April shipment Portugal 59 1/2.
Cargo Entire Rios 64lbs. 61/3 and Bail 63lbs. 60/3 paid for April shipment to Portugal.

London. Apl. 25.
Linseed La Plata Argentine Apl/May sellers £20 1/8.
Poor Demand—Closed slow
Cottonseed Bombay Apl./May value 93/4.
Tone:— Rather Firmer.
Castorseed Bombay Apl./May sellers £23 1/4
Rpeseed Toria Apl./May sellers £20 1/4
Rapeseed Ferazepore Apl./May sellers £21 1/4.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore Apl./May near value 19 1/8
Tone of Rapeseeds Tending Easier.

WEEKLY COTION MARKET REPORT.

The movement in cotton prices does not yet show any decided trend and quotations this morning are practically unchanged since we wrote a week ago.

New York	16/4/25	24.20	24.55
New York	23/4/25	24.16	24.50
		—.04	—.05
Liverpool	16/4/25	13.28	13.36
Liverpool	23/4/25	13.31	13.41
		+.03	+.05
New York	16/4/25	24.40	24.15
New York	23/4/25	24.18	24.09
		—.02	—.05
Liverpool	16/4/25	13.24	13.11
Liverpool	23/4/25	13.22	13.06
		—.02	—.05

Prices continue to be ruled almost entirely by weather reports. One day we hear the drought in Texas and Oklahoma continues and that the position is serious. The following day rain is reported and prices decline. Meantime trade interests are content to look on and await more definite developments. From what we can make out, the position is, that the crop in the Eastern portion of the Belt is progressing most favourably whilst in large tracts of the Western Belt sowing is being retarded through lack of moisture. Experience of the last number of years has sshown that shortage of winter rain in the West is rarely if ever accompanied by a good outturn and this year is not likely to be exceptional. Again during the last ten years practically all the increase in acreage has been in the West which makes the prospects of the crop in this section a more important market factor than previously. We quote a well known authority on the subject who wrote:—

"It is possible to raise a large crop of cotton in Texas and Oklahoma without winter rains, it is possible to raise a large crop with winter rains and a long continued Spring drought but it is not possible to raise a large crop without winter rains and with a Spring and early summer drought."

The recent mild winter has kept more than the usual number of boll-weevils alive but this factor, whilst it should not be forgotten, will not be prominent until later in the year. The market is such a weather affair that it is difficult to hold decided views but with the information hand we would rather favor buying on declines than risk short sales on an advance.

The local market has been extremely inactive and prices have moved within very narrow limits. The demand for this season's nice quality Broach has continued to be brisk and practically the whole of this large crop has already been bought up. There is also a keen demand for the small remaining balance of C. P. cotton. Other styles are neglected. Export demand has been dull and local mills continue to buy sparingly as there is yet no sign of any improvement in the demand for locally made goods.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 24.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta June/July sellers 17/1½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/September sellers 16/10½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta October/December sellers 16/11½.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay October/December sellers 17/0¼.

London, April 25.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/1½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/10½ July/Sep. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/9 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/11½ Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 17/0¼ Oct/Dec sellers.

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 24.
Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21
Tone:—Firmer after quiet.

London, Apl. 25
Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19/-
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21/-
Tone:—Firmer after quiet.

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 24.
Karachi Barley May/June quoted 40

London. Apl. 25.
Karachi Barley May/June quoted 40/-

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apl. 25.
Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

A ROAD TO SWARAJ.

LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF BARODA STATE CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GANDEVI, April 20.

The 1st Session of the Baroda State Libraries Conference met at Gandevi in the last week under the Presidentship of the welknown Gujarati Scholar Sj. Matubhai Kantawala, M. A. This was the first Conference of its kind not only within Baroda territory but as a matter of fact in Gujarat and as such it attracted sufficiently wide public attention. The library movement as such had not yet captured the imagination of the Gujarati public and for the matter of that the Indian world on the whole, and there appeared to the a universal curiosity all around as to what could be the function of a conference like this. Comparatively, a fairly large and satisfactory representation was made by the Baroda State libraries even from distant parts like Amreli, Dwarka, Kadi etc. Some libraries outside the Baroda State also sent in their representative to the Conference. About 140 delegates were present. Amongst the distinguisher guests present were the Dewan of Baroda, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Mr. Manilal Nanavati, the Suba, other local officers of the Prant, Mr. Kadyanrai Joshi, Assist. Educational Commissioner of Okhamandal, Mr Devidas Shah, from Petlad and others. The first day's proceedings commenced with songs of welcome. Then the Chairman of the Reception Committee read his address, from which are given below important extracts:—

Brother delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen While tendering my sincere welcome to you all on my behalf of the reception Committee, to this Conference. I have to deplore our irreparable losses in the deaths of my late lamented brother Mr. Manmoharrai and our revered leader the late Mr Kikabhai, either of whom, if alive, would have rightly claimed the honour of this chair and would have extended their welcome to you in my place. I am simply a poor substitute for either of the abovementioned mighty souls. I. however, trust you will all overlook our shortcomings and help us in bringing this Conference to a successful end.

The question of compulsory education as a means to our salvation was looming large beiore the nation when Baroda gave a distinct lead to the people in that direction. But for a speedy more forward towards the goal we have got yet to accept the "free public library" as a powerful medium of popular instruction to render the school education a complete success. Without a well-thought out scheme of public libraries, no scheme of public instruction will be a complete and elaborate success.

The library atmosphere, the Chairman continued, was an essential asset of all education. To the man possessed with a burning desire for service to his fellow men, library provided the best medium, through which he could acquire knowledge of what great men in the past and in other climes achieved for themselves. Continuing further he said, the library movement was certainly not an alien or foreign movement in India. A cursory glance into its past history would unfailingly convey an idea of the part these institutions played in imparting education to the people in the by gone ages. The libraries of the famous university of Nalanda and other *Mathas Vihars* were too welknown to need mention here. But even then the library was defined to be a mere collection of books with students having an access to it only. Even to-day we have not widen our concept thereof and we have to it at the feet of America to learn it. The function of a library there was to promote literary instinct and initiate the ignorant into the beauties of life, and create into growing children and indifferent women a taste and a love for healthy literature thus transforming them into useful members of society.

The modern library a missionary body founded on the creed of public service. That only was an ideal library which could introduce children to the world of books, guide ordinary readers into most available channels. That only was an ideal library which could instead of gaping and yawning in expectation attract and invite the people to its doors to utilize its utmost resources to their interests. Good of the many could alone be the *Gospel of the library.*

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda was the pioneer of the movement in India. Working well within the bounds of the American definition, he had all over his state an admirable network of village and town libraries. The village all the world over was a pitiable spectacle. He has suffered untold sufferings fro mthe cupidity of the rich and the fantastic schemings of the administrators. God alone was his support. The library should therefore reach him and take over upon itself the mission of unlocking his vision.

The Chairman then dealt with other branches of what he described as a model library and lastly touched on an all-absorbing problem. The woman, he said, ought not to be forgotten. She should form the chief plank of a model institution. Our woman to-day cannot he expected to freely mingle with the opposite sex and use the library. For them every library should make provisions by either setting aparat a day for them or by arranging through the voluntary agencies of students-volunteers to send books to their homes.

Mr. Rangildas Kapadia proposed Mr. Matubhai Kantawala to the chair enumerating his manifold services to Gujarati literature and asserting that they could not have secured a better to preside over their deliberations than this stalwart Gujarat scholar. That being duly seconded Mr. Kantawala took his seat.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The President Mr. Kantawala, an erudite scholar of Gujarat, as he was then rose to read his address amidst voiceferous cheers. After expressing his thanks to the delegates for electing him as the president of the conference he congratulated the Gandevi Library, the oldest institution of the kind in the Barida State, for celebrating its Diamond Jubillee and for taking a lead in inviting at its door. The First Baroda State Library Conference, exhibiting thereby the strength and vigour of youth in spite of its hoary age and setting an example to the whole country. Then, turning to the Baroda State Library movement, the President said that H. H. the Maharaja Saheb really deserved the honour and credit for all these activities, unparalleled in India. His Highness had by putting into practice his lofty ideals, proved to the world his practical politics and the Library movement afforded the best illustration in the matter. His Highness, realizing that libraries were not a mere luxury but a real necessity of life, invited Mr. Bordon, a broad-minded American gentleman, to chalk out a line of action for opening libraries in each and every village and town of the State. To translate into action this laudable scheme of His Highness, Mr. Bordon, the late Mr. Kudalkar, Mr. Newton Dutt, Mr. Motibhai Amin and their collegues began working with indefatigable toil and perseverance and as a result they found in the Baroda State, over and above the Central Library and Reading Room, unrivalled in the whole of India, 43 town and Prant libraries, 608 village libraries and many travelling libraries. In 1923-24 these libraries and reading rooms were taken advantage of by nearly one lakh of people, out of the total population of 22 lakhs of the Baroda State. This is not an ordinary event. In this age of popular government people ought to be properly educated.

Without education and training, the president continued, no nation in the world could deserve any right or power. While one lac out of the total of 22 lacs of citizens of the State went on broadening their mental horizon, fathoming the depth of their own knowledge and acquiring capacities to examine both the sides of any question by resorting to these libraries and reading rooms, how much possibility lay therein to advance the movment for popular government! A politician, that he was he could not but rejoice at this and praise the farsightedness and wisdom of the ruler who formulated the scheme of the library movement and executed it. The State Libraries really put into practice the two fundamental principles of Swaraj—self-help and self-determination. The Library Department, of course, exercised general supervision, but this supervision was simply concerned with the sending of the budget and recommendation of books and newspapers, the people having **full powers of management** of their own libraries.

IMPORTANCE OF LIBRARY CONFERENCE

Turning to the importance of the present Library Conference, the speaker observed that the number of workers in the library movement of the State had been increasing, their difficulties and necessities to are increasing, and new questions in connection with libraries might be arising thus was necessary to deliberate upon all these, to exchange **the views and** experience of the workers with each other and thereby to take and give lessons. Hence the necessity of the present conference. All the workers who had gathered together in the conference from the different parts of the State were exhorted by the president to take the advantage of the occasion to the utmost possibility and so to deliberate, together in a way that may always give new vigour and impetus to their work. Their work, continued the president, was not over by simply **getting money** for their libraries; nor should they be satisfied by getting nice buildings for their libraries. They had met in the conference to deliberate upon how to choose nice books, how to increase the number of readers, how ladies and children could derive greater benefits from libraries, how to add new attractions, how to **create a standing fund** and in short how to create a state of things whereby the library movement might always widen the sphere of its activities and no man within its bounds might remain uninfluenced by it. Their ideal, continued the president, was sublime and that was to force every citizen of the State to read and learn new things at his door and thus to make him a serviceable and responsible limb of the State. A scheme should be taken up to open a new library in every village where there was none at present. But before that ideal was reached they should minutely examine the work done hitherto and should remove all the defects and defaults that may be found out or to do away with all the deficiency that may be still existent. There were some, matters in which they could not do without the help from the Government. No institution could be placed on a permanent footing without a building of its own. The State Library Department was thinking over as to how the existing libraries should get buildings of their own; but in this we had to ask the government to accelerate the speed. The next thing to be asked from the Government was the appointment of at least two inspectors for the general inspection of libraries, for proper advice where necessary, for protection against the Johukmi of small local officials and for helping the assistant curator Mr. Motibhai Amin in well-organizing the movement. The president then showed the necessity of stopping interference from local officials. At many places newspapers and magazines were taken away from libraries during library hours; at times no one listened to the librarian and at times the librarian had even to be over officious. This state of things, said the president, was a hindrance to the progress of our independent movement and, therefore, it was necessary on the part of chief Government Officers to pay attention to that matter.

NEED OF MONETARY HELP.

Turning to the questions as to what the people should do, the president said that the Panchayats had uptill then helped well in money, but still it was necessary on their part to give more monetary and other help. They should take more interest in the whole movement than they did at present and should always keep before their eyes the examples of other countries where it was considered to be an incumbent duty of local bodies to maintain free libraries.

Finally, addressing the delegates, the President said that they had to create inspiration and zeal in the people for libraries, that every librarian had to be helpful to others and that the workers had to train up brotherly spirit among themselves and to help each other. It was their business to induce the people to take interest in their work, it was theirs to explain to the people that the work they did was for the public good and, therefore, they had to ask for all the Co-operation the public could give them.

The president having finished his address, the election of the Subjects Committee, terminated the first days' proceedings.

NEXT DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

The Conference met in session next morning again when papers on various spheres of the library activity were read. One by Mrs. Prabhudesai on "The Child and the Library" and another on "Duties of a library towards Women" by Mr. Keshawprasad Desai displayed much study and attracted universal attention. Mr. Desai being absent Shrimati Dakshaben Mehta read his paper before the Conference. Mr. Hiralal Parekh's paper as well as the account of the Vagodia Mandal given by Kashiwala deserved equal consideration. Resolutions were then taken in hand. They were 27 in number and were of a varied nature. One of them voted thanks to H. H. the Maharaja Saheb for his liberal policy in this connection, another deplored the losses of some Savants in the library services like Mr. Kudalkar and Dalal. Also for the first time were publicly appreciated the Services of that enterprising publishing house of Gujarat, the Sastri Sahitya Vardhak Karyalaya and the selfless soul at its helm Bhikshu Akhandanandji by way of a resolution. The other resolutions were more or less regarding administrative technicalities, demand of core grants from the Govt and Panchayats, appointment of four Inspectors for libraries, a complete collection of all Gujarati books at the Central library for reference, etc. A committee of Messrs. Kantawala, (President), Dewidas Shah of Petlad, Kalyanrai Joshi, Kashiwala (Secretary), Rangildas Kapadia, Pandit and Ranchodbhai Parikh was appointed to form a constitution for presentation at the next session for the Conference. Mr. Kalyanrai Joshi invited the next session to Dwarka. The invitation was accepted. A vote of thanks to the Chair and farewell songs terminated the proceedings aimdst deafening cheers for the president and Conference.

Delegates next went on a picnic party to Unai, the hot water springs near Gandevi.

NAGPUR NOTES.

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

It is a matter of very great regret that the National Week Celebrations had evoked very little enthusiasm among the Congressmen and the masses generally. The reports which have so far appeared in the Vernacular press of the Province, and which may for all practical purposes be safely regarded as a guide and an index to the condition of the province, cannot fail to leave an impression that there is a great lull throughout the province and unless and until the National workers give up their chronic lethargy and take to vigorous propaganda, C. P. is bound to lag behind all other provinces and whatever credit it had achieved during the boom days of the N. C. O. is bound to be lost at no distant date.

The last day of the National Week was marked by a big demonstration and a Flag procession was arranged by the City Congress Committee. Several Sikhs took very prominent part in this procession which was taken through the important thorough-fares of the city and also through the Civil Lines. A Spinning competition took place in the Town Hall on the 13th instant in which both ladies and gentlemen took part and the prizes were distributed to the successful winners. In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Bhagwandin, Superintendent of the local Asahayoga Ashram, and Messrs. Landekar, Avari, Rammanna, Ghorpade and Dharmadhikari addressed the meeting appealing to the people to carry on the struggle for freedom without any break.

CONFERENCES IN EASTER

There were several conferences which took place at Gondia during the last Easter Holidays important among being them the East C. P. Labour Conference and the Tenants' Conference. The former was presided over by Mr. R. S. Ruiker, pleader from Nagpur and the latter by Mr. Aserkar. In the Labour Conference, several resolutions were adopted regarding the amelioration of the state of the labourer. Mr. Serkar, the president of the Tenants' Conference, dealt at great length with the relations between the tenants and the Malguzars and urged the imperative necessity of improving the conditions of the tenant class.

CHILD—TRAINING

Professor N.H.Oak, M.A. of Indore visited this city during the 1st week of April and addressed a distinguished gathering in the Sahitya Prasarak Mandal's premises under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Niyogi, High Court Pleader, on the subject of Child Training. Prof. Oak has made a special study of the subject and he demonstrated his method by making his three sons speak fluently in English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Marathi. The most interesting feature of this educational entertainment of the day was that Prof. Oak's youngest son who is about three years old could speak fairly well with his mother in English, in Sanskrit with his father, in Marathi with his two brothers and in Hindi with the servants. While addressing the gathering, Prof. Oak briefly narrated the principles on which his system was based and said that the mind of the child was like a blank sheet and that it was not very difficult to train them according to certain Psychological Principles which he had enunciated.

Another well known professor from Haridwar is also entertaining the learned public of Nagpur at present with marvellous feats of bodily strength and on the last Saturday Prof. Deshbandhu Vidyalankar displayed the wonderful skill in archery, and showed to the astonishment of the public how the beating of the heart could be stopped by means of 'Yoga'.

The total mortality from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday the 11th April 1925 amounted to 196 against 226 in the preceding week.

WANTED ORGANIC UNITY IN CONGRESS.

MR. SRINIVASA IVENGAR ON PRESENT SITUATION.

BOMBAY April 27.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nadu Swaraj Party, interviewed by the Madras representative of the Free Press of India, in regard to the present political situation, said:—

'There are still fundamental differences between workers in method, in spirit, and even in ideals. I am not for making the Congress an "Olla Podrida" sort of thing. In my opinion the Congress must continue to be an organisation intended specifically to control the Swaraj movement and organised on the basis that it is more for the masses than for the classes. Some of these suggestions, therefore, about proportional representation of rival political parties in Congress executives and the starting of an All-Party organisation, are I think not easy of realisation. My conviction is that there can be only two parties. The Government and those who will directly or indirectly, consciously or unconsciously, help the Government in its present policy must be one party. Those who believe in winning Swaraj by opposing or not assisting the Government in its policy but by training and controlling the nation to rely upon itself more and more to increase pressure uniformly and continuously all round should form another party. In other words, I want organic unity in the Congress. I do not believe in momentary and milk-and-water co-operation between all parties followed by splits, recriminations, aloofnesses and mutual obstructions. The idea that Swaraj can be obtained by different parties working on different and even along opposite ways is to me inconceivable.

RALLY ROUND THE SWARAJISTS

My view is that the present policy of the Swaraj Party and the Congress is sufficiently moderate so as to allow everyone to submit to the common discipline. I quite admit that where the discipline is as severe as it was during 1920-22, the organisation is bound to break down. On the other hand, where the discipline as in the case of an All-Party Conference or organisation is merely nominal, there can be no real or efficient organisation. I am aware that the Spinning Franchise is fraught with difficulty but I do not think it has been given a sufficient trial. It has been somewhat more of a success than I thought that it would be. I feel perfectly certain that Gandhiji will agree to any demand for change if in the course of the year it is found to be a failure. But in the meanwhile we must do our best. The present policy of the Swaraj Party as I said before is sufficiently moderate and reasonable and I do not see that any circumstances have arisen or any change has taken place on the other side to make us revise that. It only shows our weakness. We know perfectly well from experience that acceptance of office is not going to make the present reforms a success. Drastic changes in the constitution and powers of the Legislature, real Ministry in place of existing "Benami" Ministry, a complete devolution of financial and political control and control over Civil Services and the Police must be secured before we can at all think of it. Self-determination is what we are striving for. But it is impossible to attain unity in constitution-making on the minimum basis.

ONLY BASIS OF UNITY

The only basis of unity must be full Dominion Status. India must be placed on the same footing as Africa or Ireland. I am certainly in favour of capturing all public bodies under the direction of local Congress Committees. I am also in favour of a plan of educative political campaign to be sketched out and organised by the Congress but I can not understand how this will be feasible if the other suggestion of rival political parties getting control of the Executives is to be accepted. The truth is we must discipline ourselves more and more to be self-reliant and to continue the struggle for Freedom without any faltering or abatement. I must differ from those who think that by a policy of persuation and diplomacy they will be able to get Swaraj or something substantial but just short of it. We must not repeat the mistake that was made by the Moderates when they accepted the Reforms of 1919. The Congress has stated its demand. The Assembly has stated the demand. I do not see why the British Cabinet will not state the constructive proposals. We shall examine their proposals and if we find them reasonable we can accept; otherwise reject. I deny that there is any onus on us to state our detailed proposals because we want full Dominion Status. Is it to be supposed that there are any responsible political bodies in India opposed to them? The one and only suggestion I would make is to recover our faith in ourselves to reorganise the Congress and to capture all local bodies and all elected seats in all legislative bodies. It is perfectly open to Government to put its proposals for the revision of the Constitution before the Assembly and the various provincial legislatures to get them to accept them. The Constitution must be made in India and not in England if it is to have any chance of acceptance. It must be put before the Congress and accepted by it if the British people desire the co-operation of that one National organisation in India that counts. —Free Press of India.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. in their reported dated New York March 26th, write as follows:—

Cotton: The action of the market during the past week has afforded ample evidence of the increasing diversity of individual opinions. Taking into consideration the strength of the statistical position and the fact that, with the exception of a comparatively small area in the extreme Southwest of Texas, the drouth in that State is still unrelieved, optimistic views concerning the future course of prices appear to be fully warranted. That the market's tendency has not lent support to these views indicates, in our opinion, the probability that the bullish features of the situation have been discounted.

Not least among the factors contributing to the recent advance above the 26 cent level have been the steady expansion in both the manufacturing and distributing centres of the domestic cotton textile trade, the strong spot demand from domestic and foreign spinners and the threat of heavy weevil damage to the new crop as a result of the limited period during which severe weather conditions existed last winter. The extension of mill operations is impressive. Based on a daily activity of 8.78 hours, domestic spindles were operated during February at 100 per cent of capacity on a single shift basis, a percentage which compares with 96.4 for January 90.4 for December, 87.5 for November, 85.4 for October, 76.1 for September, 62.8 for August and 87.3 for February 1924. These figures in themselves would present a very bullish argument were it not for the fact that, taking into consideration the present price of raw material, the great majority of manufacturers are apparently unable to obtain a satisfactory margin of profit and, owing to the recent falling off in demand, find themselves face to face with the alternative of accumulating stocks or of curtailing production.

Southern spot advices indicate that the demand is much less insistent and that the basis for short staples is slightly easier. The fact that stocks of cotton and linters in and afloat for European ports are at present about 2,000,000 bales as compared with 1,150,000 bales a year ago operates against the continuance of the heavy export movement at present prices.

The annual examination made by the Delta Laboratory of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to determine prospects of boll weevil emergence has just been completed, the results being published yesterday. The record shows that in Northern Louisiana live weevil per ton of moss amounted to 0.6 as compared with 0.5 last year, 19.0 in 1923, 127.0 in 1922, 22.0 in 1921 and 9.5 in 1920. This year's figure indicates a much smaller preliminary infestation than had been anticipated and although it affords no guide as to the final damage which may be expected, it shows that the menace is in all probability no greater than at this time in 1924. Examinations made in other regions indicate a much larger emergence than in the district referred to, but no comparative data are available.

The outlook for the new crop continues to b favourable except in that part of Texas where drouth conditions exist. Fertilizer sales are increasing and there is a growing tendency to anticipate a full acreage.

While we realize the possibility of a tight situation developing in this country towards the end of the season, the technical position of the market has, in our opinion, been temporarily impaired by the growth of a scattered weak long interest, and, until this interest has been liquidated we are inclined to favor sales on bulges.

KARACHI SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs Gulab and Co.)

KARACHI, April 23.

On the opening of the Market after the Easter Holidays a healthier tone has prevailed, a good many scrips have changed hands. A big block of Larkanas was placed at Rs. 73 per chare and the Sind Lights at Rs. 152/8 per share, while the Hyderabad Electric share continue to be asked for add Rs. 75 per share.

Karachi Eletctric are on offer at Rs. 95 per share at Rs. 75 per chare.

Name of the Company, Sind Light Paid up Value, 100, Present Value, 100-0-0, Present Value, 152-8-0.

Name of the Company, Sind Lighterage, 150-0-0, Paid up Value, 150-0-0, Present Value, 160-0-0.

Name of Company, Larkana Jacobabad, Paid up Value, 100-0-0, Present Value, 73-0-0.

Name of Company, Upper Sind, Paid of Value, 100-0-0, Present Value, 65-0-0.

ELECERICS.

Name of Company, Karachi Electric, Paid up Value, 100-0-0, Present Value, 95-0-0.

FLOUR MILLS.

Name of the Company, Karachi Flour Mill, Paid up Value, 75-0-0, Present Value, 125-0-0.

Name of the Company, India Flour Mill, Paid up Value, 60-0-0, Present Value, 115-0-0.

Name of the Company, Century Flour Mill, Paid up Value, 100-0-0, Present Value 101-0-0.

INSANITARY QUARTERS OF WORKMEN.

The following representation has been forwarded by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala on behalf of the Purity Mission Society to the Executive Health Officer Bombay, in connection with insanitary condition of the residential quarters of workmen in Bombay:—

I have the honour to draw your attention to the insanitary conditions of houses inhabited by poor class of people in Parel. If one were to visit these houses he would find the walls all round painted red by spitting. That this likely to endanger the health of the inhabitants you will readily admit. This nuisance is to be found in almost very house and from scientific point of view it is desirable that this nasty habit of the people should be put stop to.

I therefore suggest that you will send your sanitary inspectors to have a look at the condition of houses in Parel and serve the landlords of houses, which are in dirty condition with a notice to keep them clean. If the landlords are pressed they should naturally force their tenants to leave of this dirty habit and the health of the city will show some improvement.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 26.

The disturbance over Northern India and in the Centre of the Bay is disappearing.

The temperature has fallen to normal or below it all over the country and heavy rain is reported from Arakan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in East and Northern Bengal and inthe Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, and local in Burma, Assam, Kashmir and Southeast Madras. A few falls have occurred on the North Madras Coast.

Hhe chief amounts are:—Kyaupyu seven inches; Akyab four; Tezour three; Cherrapunji one; Narayanganj one and a half; Mymensing and Jessore three; Mussoorie one; Dalhousie two; Srinagar, Sonamarg and Negapattam one.

Forecast:—Decrease in Western Himalayas and Burma.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINS IN CALCUTTA.

TRAM SERVICES DISLOCATED.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Tram services in Calcutta were dislocated for nearly two hours to-day owing to rains. In certain places specially in Northern quarters water accumulated to such an extent that it was impossible for taxicabs and gharries to ply.—A. P.

RAIN GENERAL IN WHOLE OF N. BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Calcutta is experiencing stormy weather and several inches of rainfall have been recorded during the past three days. According to the Meteorological Department, weather is suspicious in the centre of the Bay and special observations have been called for from Bay stations for the last nineteen hours. Rain was practically general in North Bengal, local in South Bengal, Bihar and Chota Nagpur with a few falls in Assam and Orissa. Bogra and Kalimpong recorded two inches, Muzzaffarpur Darbhanga and Serajgunj one and a half inches. Sky is heavily clouded in North and moderately or heavily clouded in South. Thunderstorm is reported from several places in Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and Madras. Temperatures are several degrees below normal.—A. P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 24.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.708 inches.

Temperature of Air	**84.9 degrees.**
Wet Bulb Thermometer	**77.5 „**
Dew Point	**74.1 „**
Relative humidity of Air	**71% „**
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	**2.8 „**
Maximum temperature of Air	**91.2 „**
Minimum do. do.	**79.6 „**
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	**WNW, SSW, SW.**
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	**152 miles.**

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl	h. m.	in ft
Sat.	25	3 4	28 1	25	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	26	0 37	26 5	26	9 42	16 1
		13 53	27 6		10 19	19 5
M.	27	1 19	25 9	27	7 12	17 0
		14 12	27 0		19 56	20 1
Tu.	28	1 51	25 2	28	7 44	17 6
		14 48	26 3		20 43	20 7
W.	29	2 26	24 5	29	8 20	18 2
		9 30	25 7		21 47	21 1
Th.	30	3 13	23 3	30	9 5	18 9
	May	16 25	25 2	May	..	..
Frl.	1	4 13	23 4	1	23 21	21 3
		17 35	25 0		10 14	19 6

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apr 27 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunrise 6h. 59m
Apr 28 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 29 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 30 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
May 1 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 2 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 3 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 1m.
May 4 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 2m.
May 5 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 9m. Sunset 7h. 2m.

S. S. "KAISER-I-HIND"

The following are some of the passengers by the P. and O. s.s. "Kaisar-I-Hind" which left Bombay on the 25th instant for Marseilles and London:—

Mr A H A Abdulla Abbes, Mr A A Abbes, Col and Mrs A L Barrett, Mr G S Bhate, Dr T H Bishop, Sir Oswald Bosanquet, Col Bourne, Col H E Branie, Major F C G Campbell, M C., Capt and Mrs J Campbell, Mr and Mrs M S Captain, Col P R Chambers, Mr Sultan Chinoy, Col S H Cowan, D S O., Mr Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, Capt and Mrs Dawes, Mrs W Dewar, Kumar Digvijaysingh, Rev T H Dixon, Major M J Dolan, Major F Mc C Donie, Lt.-Col and Mrs Dunn, Capt R Edgcombe, Capt W D Francis, Capt H R C Frink, Mr S B Gadgill, Major J C R Gannon, Mr Ghoswamy, Capt H T Gilmore, Major-Genl. C A C Godwin, Major M Goodall, Lt.-Col D S Graham, Capt G T Gimblette, Maj. and Mrs S Haughton, two nurses, Col W G B Hawley, Rev W E C Henry, Lt.-Col and Mrs E C Heyper, Major and Mrs J W Houston, and child, Rev T S Howie, Capt T R Hurst, Sister Josephine, Mr N M Joshi, Mr S P Katrak, Dr F F Kerawalla, Mr Nafaj Ali Khan, Mr and Mrs C M King, Capt G Kirkbride, Mr K N Kovajee, Mr and Mrs Narottam Lalbhai and child, Maj.-Gen. H P Leader, Lt.-Col G C B Loch, R E., Hon Sir Norman Macleod, Mr Abdulla Haji Mahomed, Major O Masters, Major W F Mathews, Lt.-Col W F Maxwell, Capt MacLean, Capt A J Moore, Capt E C Mylne, Col W J Ottley, Capt G C P Paul, Capt Gordon Powell, Col and Mrs I Porter, Capt J Pratt, Capt and Mrs Pulpher, H H the Maharajah of Rajpipla, K C S I., Hon Justice Sir George C Rankin, Mrs A J Raymond, Capt and Mrs C A Raynor, Capt M B P Reeve, Major and Mrs N C Sampson, Capt H H Sperling, Major and Mrs D H Vandenen, Mr H H Wadia, Lady Supdt. Miss J S R Wilson, Capt and Mrs B St. C Wilks, and Lt.-Col H Q B Wood.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

R. Cama Oriental Institute Government Fellowship Lecture by Prof. Shapurshaw Hormusji Hodivala, Sir J. J. P. B. Institute Hall, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Bawla Trial: Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Results of Inter. Exam. in Commerce and B.Com. Exam., University Hall, 2 p.m.

Meeting of Bombay Branch of National Home Rule League, China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, 6-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 28.

All-India Goraksha Sabha meeting. Madhavbag, 8 p.m. Mahatma to preside.

MAIL TRAINS TODAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus :—

	ARR.	DEP.
	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur	12 5	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	2 0	11 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	9 30

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions together with those summoned to appear on the 27th instant are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 27th April, at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.)

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. P.I.P. Ry. Regt., I.A., will play a programme of music at Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MATUNGA.

The Indian Association, Matunga has started for the benefit of the backward classes in the Labour Camp at Matunga a free night school from 7-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. from Sunday, the 19th instant.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSN.

The adjourned Second Annual Meeting of the Catholic Young Men's Association of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held on Monday, (the 27th inst.) at 6-30 p.m. at the B. C. W. O. Office, 205, Charni Road, Girgaum.

ST. TERESA'S HIGH SCHOOL, GIRGAUM.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes will come off on Wednesday, next (the 29th instant), at 5 p.m., in St. Xavier's College Hall, Dickshank Road, when Emir Sir Mohammad Yusuf will preside.

THE BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. A. P. Kamat, L.C.P.S., on "Small-pox" to-day (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Panwalla's Chawl at the Government Gate Road.

TO HONOUR MR. BAPTISTA.

A preliminary meeting of leading Catholic citizens of Bombay will be held on Tuesday, 28th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at St. Teresa's School Hall, Girgaum, to consider what steps should be taken to honour Mr. Joseph Baptista in a befitting manner on his election to the Presidentship of the Bombay Corporation.

LADIES' SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Women's Branch of the Social Service League, (Mahila Mandal, Parel) will celebrate Vasant-Utsava (Spring Festival) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poyabavdi, Parel, Mrs. Iftibar Gupte, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Girl's Education." Ladies are requested to attend.

RELIEF OF HELPLESS BEGGARS.

The Bombay Municipality as their contribution for three months ending December 1924 :— Rs. 3,000; Mr. Pratapgirji Narsingirji Rs. 636; the 6th Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Rs. 15; the 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Rs. 20; the Honorary Magistrate's Court, Andheri Rs. 15; and the Girgaum Police Court Rs. 18-14-3.

THE K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

GOVERNMENT FELLOWSHIP LECTURES.

Under the auspices of this Institute, Prof. Shapurshaw Hormasji Hodivala, M. A., Principal, Bahaudin College, Junagadh, will deliver a series of five public lectures on "Parsi History", at Sir J. J. P. B. Institute (1st floor), 209 Hornby Road, Fort, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on the 27th and 29th April and the 1st, 2nd and 4th May 1925.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

A meeting of the General Body of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League will be held at China Baug, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S.T.) to form Convention Sabhas and to take steps to organise propaganda in support of the Commonwealth of India Bill. Persons who are in sympathy with the object of the meeting, though not members of the Branch, are also cordially invited to attend.

A CHARITY SHOW.

A short time ago three Parsi cyclists had started from Bombay for a world-tour on their cycles. Unfortunately in Europe they find themselves now without money. Their friends in Bombay are trying to collect money for them by concerts, cinema charity shows and public appeal. The Wellington Cinema, Bhobi Talao, has agreed to give a charity show to-day (Monday) from 7 to 8-30 p.m. (S.T.), when te whole sum of the sale of tickets will be given away to the fund. Only those holding the special charity show tickets will be allowed in this 7 p.m. (S.T.) show only.

DEPARTURE OF MR. L. S. HUDSON.

Mr. L. S. Hudson, who for very many years officiated as Agent of the P. & O. Co. at Bombay, and was Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and a Steward of the W. I. C. had a remarkable send-off on Saturday afternoon when he sailed for England by the S.S. "Kaiser-i-Hind." In addition to a host of distinguished friends and well-wishers who gathered at the Mole to bid him "bon voyage", about 500 members of the Indian Seamen's Union turned up at the Mole to pay farewell homage to their distinguished patron and sympathiser. Mr J. J. Athaide President of the Indian Seamen's Union stepped to the front to garland Mr. Hudson and presented him with floral tributes of gratitude in recognition of

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

A meeting of the Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay and Salsette was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday to consider some of the urgent problems which have arisen, Mr. A.C. Desai, Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, presiding.

The following resolutions were passed after some discussion :—

1. (a) This meeting is of opinion that no difference should be made between co-partnership and other co-operative housing systems in respect of Government loans and interest charged thereon and that each society should be allowed to select the system which suits it best or to work on either system to the extent that it finds convenient.

(b) This meeting is of opinion that the rate of interest now to be charged on Government loans to the co-operative housing societies should not exceed 5 per cent. per annum whether the societies are co-partnership or others.

(c) This meeting is of opinion that, subject to such restrictions as the Registrar may prescribe, there should be one open-loan for the hire-purchase and co-partnership and other systems as this will (1) Reduce the cost and trouble of separate applications and preparation of separate mortagage deeds and (2) Give greater elasticity to the managing committee in utilising the Government loans according to the needs of the members from time to time.

2. This meeting is of opinion that the margin of safety for Government Loan should be retained at one-fourth.

3. This meeting is of opinion that special facilities should be given for Government loans in respect of small buildings and that as regards the houses costing not more than Rs. 8,000 exclusive of the cost of the land, in each case, submission of approved plans and estimates need not be insisted upon before the loan is sanctioned but that plans and estimates may be approved by the proper authorities before the loan is actually paid.

4. This meeting appoints a committee for determining after detailed enquiries, the conditions under which a co-partnership tenant should be allowed to enter upon or to relinquish his tenement having regard to the interest of all parties concerned.

A committee was then appointed with a recommendation that the report should be submitted before June 30.

5. This meeting is of opinion that the work of the Development Department and Co-operative Societies may be co-ordinated and facilitated in the following ways:—

(a) The grant of land at lower cost and longer period of repayment of cost, to co-operative societies, than to individuals as the joint responsibility of the members would be available.

(b) The balance of the value of the land granted by the Development Department on the payment of the initial instalment by the society should be treated as a loan by the Registrar on a certificate from the Land Manager.

(c) Facilities for quarrying, from quarries under the control of the Development Department, may be arranged for by the Development Department.

(d) Where owners of ⅔ of the area in a particular locality form into a society and apply a scheme, the Development Department may prepare a scheme for acquisition of land included in that area on the co-operative society undertaking to pay the charges in reasonable instalments.

(e) If the Development Department finds that there is any surplus left after deducting all costs with interest, the same may be refunded to the society.

(f) The price of land sold by the Development Department should be so fixed as to cover the cost to Government with interest in a period of 40 years on the lines of the policy adopted by the Improvement Trust.

6. The following modifications in Government building regulations should be made to encourage Co-operative Housing Societies :—

(a) Assessments :—In view of the recent increase in assessment, non-agricultural vacant spaces should be assessed at one-fourth the present rate.

(b) That play grounds, tennis courts, etc., roads which are not included as open spaces, in respect of buildings should be free from assessment; that communal institutions, like clubs, gymkhanas, churches, temples and schools should be free from assessment. The increase of assessment should be hereafter fixed at a definite percentage beforehand.

(c) Lease :—The period of lease should be increased from 50 to 99 years as the present short period has the effect of determining investments in house property.

Mr. Hudson's active interest in the Indian Seamen's Union. During a brief conversation with Mr. Athaide who thanked him for all he had done to support the interests of the Indian Seamen's Union, Mr. Hudson promised to look to the welfare of the Union on his return to India. Three rousing cheers were then given to Mr. Hudson by the assembled crowd.

LECTURES ON "PARSI HISTORY."

Prof. Shapurshaw Hormasji Hodivala, M.A., Principal, Bahaudin College, Junagadh who has been appointed the Government Fellowship Lecturer for the current year will deliver the first of his series of five public lectures on "Parsi History" at the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute (1st floor), 209 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, today (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Prof. Hodiwalla will deliver some more lectures in this series. The first two lectures will deal with the Parsi colony of Cambay and bring to bear on the story of Kalianrai and Awji's alleged account of Parsi-Mussalman riots at Cambay in the 12th Century, the light of modern historical research. In the third and fourth discourses the lecturer will exhume and discuss several notices of the Parsi of Western India which are buried in out-of-the-way works of European Travels and the East India Company's manuscript records. He will also give a satisfactory explanation of the puzzling date-equations in the Kolophons of Meherapan's Manuscripts. But the address which should arouse the Greatest interest and perhaps controversy also, will be that in which the Professor will tackle the vexed question of the dates of Nervosang and Hormazdyar. He has brought together a mass of material and the results of his original researches should arrest the attention of not only Parsis in India but scholars in Europe.

BAWLA MURDER.

SESSIONS TRIAL BEGINS TO-DAY.

Today (Monday) will open the Bawla murder trial, in the Bombay High Court special sessions, which will be presided over by Hon. Mr. Justice Crump assisted by a special jury. The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Advocate-General instructed by Mr. K. Mo J. Kemp, and the Public Prosecutor will appear for the Crown. It is understood Mr. Jinnah will defend Shafi Ahmed, accused No. 1 and Mr. Velinkar will defend accused No. 2 to 8. Mr. J. Sen Gupta will defend accused No. 9. Sardar Phanse, while Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, will watch the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum.

The trial will begin at 10-30 a.m. when a special jury will be empanelled. The Advocate-General will then open the case, after which prosecution witnesses will be examined.

As the trial has attracted great interest a great rush is expected in the court. Seats have been allotted to local newspapers.

NOTICE BY CLERK OF CROWN.

The following notices have been issued by the Clerk of the Crown :—

"The galleries of the Sessions Court are open to the public. Only such numbers will be allowed as can be conveniently accommodated."

"Members of the public using the galleries are requested to observe strict silence."

"Advocates or pleaders desirous of attending the trial must be robed."

"In order that the police may not inadvertently keep any attorney out, attorneys are requested to get a formal permit from the Clerk of the Crown."

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

SPECIAL INDORE EDITION.

In order to meet the increased demand for copies of the "Bombay Chronicle," arrangements have been made to issue a special Indore edition of the paper, containing the complete report of the proceedings of the Bawla Case from day to-day.

CORONER'S COURT.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

Bala Krishna, a Hindu coolie aged 32 years, was working on Saturday in the Carnac Bunder. At 6 p.m. he along with other coolies was carrying a bundle of wire to a waggon. He stumbled against a stone and fell down on the face with his head in the centre of the wire bundle. His head was smashed, and he was taken to hospital. Before he was admitted to the hospital he was found to be dead.

The Coroner held an inquest on his body on Sunday when a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull was recorded.

A FATAL FALL.

An inquest was held on Sunday touching the death of Shaik Mahomed Ally a Mahomedan aged 70 years.

Police constable No. 1281T said that he was on patrol duty at Parel Road, on Saturday at 4-45. He saw a carriage going from Pydhownie towards the J. J. Hospital. It was on the proper side and was going slowly. The Mahomedan came out of a lane. The old man, as he came up, raised the umbrella which struck the horse and the old man fell down. The carriage was stopped and the man was put into it and removed to the Hospital. He had several abrasions all over his head. He was asked to remain in the hospital as he had internal a morrhage but he refused to do so. The House Surgeon was of opinion that death was due to haemorrhage accelerated by a prolonged fast and shock due to a fall.

A verdict of death due to internal haemorrhage accelerated by shock following an accidental fall was recorded.

DEATH DUE TO SKULL FRACTURE.

Inquest held on the body of Sheikh Aman Surkote Alwari, a Mahomedan fireman aged 35 years, when a verdict of death due to the fracture of the skull as a result of a heavy can of water having accidently fallen on his head.

The evidence showed that he was working on board the S.S. "Freidenfels". On the 23rd instant the deceased was on watch between 8-30 a. m. to 9 a. m. At about 8-45 a. m. another fireman on watch was informed that Sheikh was dead. He ran to the spot to find the deceased lying unconscious on the plates in the stoke hold. He was split open. The deceased told the him that a heavy can of water had fallen on his head through the ventilator where he had gone for fresh air. It appears that the water can was being lowered down into the hold by a hand wench, the knot of which got unfastened with the result that can dropped into hold.

The deceased was then taken to G. T. Hospital where he was detained for treatment. He however, succumbed to he injuries on the 25th April at 8-30 p.m.

ST. ANTHONY'S INSTITUTIONS, KANARA.

Mr. M. D. Karki M. L. C. sends us the following from Honavar on behalf of the St. Anthony's Institutions started in Kanara by the efforts of Brother P. George for the uplift of the poor :—

The Institutions, owing 6 primary schools, one Higher Elementary School, one Industrial School, and an Orphanage are doing immense good to the children population of some parts of the Kanara District.

The Institutions are maintained by the aid of the collections made chiefly in Bombay by Brother P. George and his young students. This year with the help of a benevolent Parsi Gentleman an independent Building for the Industrial School is nearing its completion. The buildings for the Orphanage, Higher Elementary School and the Hostel for the boys for which foundations have been laid out are yet to come into existence. The construction of these buildings is not an easy thing. Unless and until Brother George is helped to raise these buildings in the near future the mission he has undertaken will not be so successfully carried out.

It is earnestly hoped that all those who have feeling for the poor and the depressed will come forward to help the Institutions either by money or materials.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

NEWMAN WINS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, April 25.

The final scores in the British Professional Billiards Championship at Burroughs Hall are:

Newman 16,000.

Reece 10,092.—Reuter's Special.

BELGHTON HOCKEY.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The L. Y. Association, Lucknow, has withdrawn owing to the indisposition of some of the players and consequently their opponents the Exaverians have gone into the fourth round. The match between Calcutta and the Customs, the other fixture of the afternoon, ended in a win for the Customs by one goal to nil.—A.P.

SHEFFIELD WIN.

DUKE PRESENTS CUPS AND MEDALS

LONDON, April 25.

On resumption Nicholson, the Cardiff centre forward had a chance to score with a clear shot, but passed. There was little combined play owing to the effective breaking up tactics of both the sets of halves and towards the end the Cardiff made a desperate effort to square up the matters and might have equalised, but failed owing to the wretched shooting of their inside forwards. The Sheffield then recovered the grip of the game, which they held to the finish.

On the final blast of the whistle the crowd broke on to the pitch, lifted Tunstall and Gillespie to shoulders and carried them to the Stand, where the Duke of York presented Cups and Medals.—Reuter's Special.

WATER SCARCITY IN THANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, April 21.

A meeting of the residents of the Bombay-Agra Road, Govend Bachaji Road and several others localities of Thana was held on the 20th instant at the residence of Mr. J. Lazarus under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. De'Cunha to consider the distress caused by insufficient and wholly inadequate supply of water.

Drs. Agaskar, Almeida Messrs. Patwardhan, Taraporewalla and several others were present. After some discussion the following resolutions were passed :—

The meeting resolves to put on record the sense of disapprobation of the attitude of the Chairman of the Managing Committee in meeting the representatives of the above localities and calls upon their elected representatives and the General Board to ask him an explanation of his attitude.

It further records the appreciation in the way the President handled the situation and gave immediate relief in water supply.

The meeting draws attention to the change for the worse in the supply of water from 16th April to-date. and would like to be enlightened on this phenomena.

That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to send a copy of the above resolutions to the President of the City Municipality, and if no action is taken within a reasonable time to report the matter to higher authorities.

A Committee comprising of Messrs. Patwardhan, Lazarus, Chitnis De'Cunha (Chairman) and two others was appointed to represent their localities whenever necessary.

LITTLEJOHNS IN REVUE.

A PLEASANT COMPANY.

Though the hot weather introduces a lull in entertainments, the "Excelsior" manages to give a joyous bill of fare to the public. The Littlejohn Revue Artists opened their season on Saturday before a crowded house and there were the graces of the American manner to make the debut a success. The artists are in Bombay after a long tour in the Far East. The first part of the entertainment consisted of pictures, comic, select and well-screened. Buster Keaton in the "Scare-crow" gave a delightful time. The selection combines in itself the riotousness of Charlie Chaplin and the quaint idiocy of Harold Lloyd. The second half of the performance introduced the revue artists. The juggle of balls and clubs was a masterpiece but it is a familiar feature in India; the cross-juggle with axes was however unique. The real success of the evening was the scene of sparkling jewels in which Miss Metha Little-john appeared in a blaze of wondrous illumination; the stage was lit up with myriads of stars and the sinuous manner of dancing brought out a dazzling array of colour. The show is something of an event in the stage-world of Bombay. Nor was there any dearth of ebullient wit when the artists gave a full run of jests and grips, fresh and attractive. There was no exhibition of shop-soiled material. The beauty-chorus came out very well in the presentation, and for an evening's diversion the Littlejohns are a treasure. Twice a day, they propose to appear, at dusk and late in the night, and they are excellent fare at popular prices.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

Plague has created something like a panic in some parts of Bombay. The epidemic which commenced in Fanaswadi few days ago, has spread to New Wadi and from there to Zaoba's Oart. Thus two wards of the city, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum, are more or less affected. The disease is of rather virulent character and cases are reported of deaths occurring within twenty-four hours. It has played havoc in some families, father and mother following one another leaving orphans behind. It must be mentioned that almost all the houses in the localities mentioned above have been built after the old pattern, where drainage is most unsatisfactory. What are the Municipal authorities doing? Will the Health Department issue a statement showing what steps they are taking to meet the situation in these wards and to check its spread to other wards in the city?

BOMBAY MILL CRISIS

MR. N. M. JOSHI'S DIAGNOSIS.

NO CASE FOR REDUCTION OF WAGES.

In connection with the acute crisis that has arisen in the Bombay textile industry in consequence of the closing down of several mills, a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" interviewed, Mr. N.M. Joshi who sailed for Europe on Saturday as a delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva.

Questioned as to the causes of the present situation, Mr. Joshi said that only those mills were making losses which had bad and old machinery, or had bloated up their capital or were otherwise badly managed. Large numbers of mills had got very substantial reserve funds. He did not think, therefore, that the mill-owners' would be justified in reducing wages or working short hours. As reserve funds were often used for equalising dividends, so could they justifiably be used for equalising wages. Mills that suffered on account of over-capitalization should write down their capital to its real value. Moreover, the articles that had recently appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the subject had made it quite clear that the mill-industry in India was suffering not so much on account of the high level of wages, as from the wrong basis on which mill management was conducted. The only right course therefore was that the mill-owners should put their own house in order, and not to reduce wages. When the rents for housing had gone upto Rs. 10 per month for the new chawls, and average wage of Rs. 25 for spinners and of between Rs. 40 and 45 for weavers might be regarded as being not even adequate. In the case of women-workers without any male supporters, whose average monthly wage did not exceed Rs 15 or 20, it was positively inadequate. Under these circumstances, Mr. Joshi hoped that the mill-owners would not think of reducing wages, and if they did, he suggested that the Government of Bombay should call a Round-Table Conference of all the parties concerned, and discuss the situation and the real remedies to meet it.

"But", put in our representative "there is another factor which is beyond the mill-owners' control, and that is the competition of the Japanese mills. How do you suggest, they should meet it?"

"As regards that point", replied Mr. Joshi, "I think the best course for the mill-owners is to publish an authoritative report on labour conditions prevailing in Japan, instead of making haphazard statements. Moreover, it is quite possible that Japanese mills may be better managed than ours. I, therefore, do not think many mill-owners would close down their mills, and in the case of those that close down, a searching enquiry will reveal that the real cause of the closure is something else than the high level of wages".

"What is the remedy to prevent such a crisis?"

"The real remedy to meet such a situation is to restrict dividends during times when the industry makes large profits, and reserve them for bad times."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The total mortality in the C.P. from epidemic diseases reported during the week ending Saturday, the 18th April 1925, amounted to 252 against 196 in the preceding week. There were 111 attacks and 74 deaths from plague in 10 towns and 32 villages during the week against 180 attacks and 99 deaths in 8 towns and 45 villages in the last week. The disease abated in all the districts except Jubbulpore where it increased slightly during the week.

Calcutta, April 25.—The special Committee of the Calcutta Corporation appointed to report on the burial of an alleged pir in the Sir Stuart Hogg Market have recommended that the body of the deceased be exhumed and removed elsewhere. The Committee are unanimously of opinion that no express or valid permission for the burial was given.

In connection with the recent daring dacoities committed in Karachi and Larkana Districts the Commissioner in Sindh has offered a reward if one thousand rupees for information leading to the arrest of the leader of the dacoities at Miram, Tavkali, Sarfali and Jamali.

A triple tragedy as the result of an excessive dose of the intoxicating drug 'bhang' is reported from Garhivasin when one police constable and two other mussalmans are reported to have swallowed a large quantity of Bhang and died on their way home from a shrine.

The Manager and proprietor of a Hyderabad (Sind) dairy and an octori clerk are being tried on on a charges of defrauding the Karachi Municipality by passing off butter tins as cream tins thus depriving the Municipality of the octori tax.

The members of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee which left Rangoon on Friday for Madras by the "Ekma" were entertained on Thursday at a social which was largely attended. The gathering was a representative one, leading men of the Burmese and Indian communities being present.

The Budget Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly for the year 1924-25 will be held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, commencing from Thursday, 4th June.

A meeting of the Mysore Economic Conference will be held in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion at Mysore on Friday, 12th June.

CAPITAL OF ONE CRORE WIPED OUT!

WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS LTD.

READY TO GO TO LIQUIDATION.

The following notice, dated 16th April, 1925, to shareholders has been issued by Messrs. Husseinbhoy Pilani Wadia and Co., Agents, The Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., Bombay :

"Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 25, Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider, and if deemed fit, to pass the following resolution :

"That the Company by reason of its liabilities cannot continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Company, public accountants and auditors; be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up."

The Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd., was registered with a capital of Rupees One Crore which was fully subscribed and called up. The following letter, addressed by the Agents to one of the shareholders in reply to his communication after the receipt of the abovementioned notice, shows how nearly the fully paid up capital of nearly a crore has been wiped away :

"BOMBAY, 24th April, 1925.

Dear Sir,

Referring to your letter of the 23rd instant we should point out to you that while there can be no objection to joint liquidators being appointed as proposed by you, the shareholder who brings that proposal will have to find money for remuneration of such liquidators as the Imperial Bank of India has taken possession of the liquid assets of the Company and the trustees of the First Mortgage Debenture Trust Deed have appointed a Receiver who have taken possession of the Mill premises and the machinery and there will be no property of which the liquidators will be able to take charge except the books of Account. You will, therefore, before you move your proposition ascertain from Messrs. Chandabhoy and Co. whether they will like to act under the circumstances, or provide for their remuneration."

Official and Personal.

Major-General Ponsonby, General Officer, Commanding, Madras District, is leaving for England on Monday on eight months' leave. His place will be taken by Colonel Commandant Jackson of Bangalore.

Sir Malcolm Hailey left Lahore on Monday on a tour to Lyallpur and Jhang Maghiana and will return back on 1st May.

To meet Sir Charles Todhunter, the President and other Members of the Taxation Enquiry Committee, the National Indian Association, Madras, gave an "At Home" on Saturday evening. A large and distinguished gathering was present on the occasion.

The Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan entertained the Hon. Sir Mahommad Habibullah, at Madras on Saturday. The guests included the Rt. Hon. Shrinivasa Shastri and many other distinguished officials and non-officials.

Octacamund, April 25.—Members of the Madras Government including Executive Councillors and Ministers were at Home to His Excellency the Viceroy this afternoon at the Secretariat Buildings, Stone House Hill. About 60 guests attended including the Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Members of the Board of Revenue, Sir K. G. Gupta, Sir Lennox Russel, Resident of Hyderabad Sir V. M. Cautts-Trotter, Chief Justice of Madras High Court, Mr. Mirza., Ismail, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Mysore the Prince of Baroda, and others.—A. P.

Madras, April 25th.—Mr. Dodwell, I.C.S., Sub-Collector of Palghat, has been appointed to be tutor to H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore.

POWER OF BRAHMACHARYA

MAHATMAJI AT SUPA GURUKUL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUPA (NAVASARI), April 18.

Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the Gurukula, on the 16th April. After rest for a few minutes he was taken to the meeting house of the Ashram. The village folks were gathered there.

In the beginning a song was chanted by the younger Brahmacharis, and then an address was presented to him, printed on pure khadi by the hands of the Principal.

After the address Mahatmaji said "If I have spoken or written something against Arya Samaj, it does not mean that I have not any regard for the institution such as Gurukula. I have much faith and love for this system of education. I have seen almost all the Gurukulas. I have much honour in my heart for the Gurukula, Kangri, the father of the Gurukulas. The friendship between me and Swami Shradhanandji was established while I was in South Africa. I know how his pupil Brahmacharis worked like coolies in order to collect some money for the suffering people of Africa. By the power of Brahmacharya, the Brahmacharis do not fear tigers etc., at Gurukula, Kangri, where the big jungles frighten even the sight of a man. Brahmacharis must always be ready to suffer and to do something practically for their country. He wished every kind of success to the Brahmacharis.

After giving his blessings to the Brahmacharis he left the Gurukula.

"NON-OFFICIAL HOUSING INSTITUTE.

In appreciation of the services rendered by Capt. Gilbert Lodge, Land-Manager, Development Department, to promote the starting of the "Non-official Ownership Housing and Tenants" Welfare Institute, there will be a special general meeting on Tuesday the 28th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the "Good Life League Hall", Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, under the presidship of Mr. Muncherji Joshi when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will deliver a public lecture on "Middle Class Tenants and disadvantages of Tenant copartnership and Hirepurchase Housing Societies".

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1925.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES.

The investigations of matters of public importance by means of commissions and committees is a valuable tradition of English parliamentary life, but the transplantation of this method to India and its careful nurture by the Civil Service has created a system calculated to secure minimum of advance and maximum of waste with a view to provide a carefully censored commentary on the course of public administration. The appointment in England of commissions to deal with issues of grave public importance in an emergency has served the purpose of setting aside for the time being party differences and of ensuring the consideration of the particular problems in a detached atmosphere. It has also brought from the seclusion of their modesty men who ordinarily shun the noisy highways of public life and who have acquired a well-merited reputation for their knowledge and their capacity to sift complicated issues on any specific subjects. In England the beacon-light of national pride has been constantly shining behind all the rough and tumble of party politics, and investigations by commissions have marked different stages of progress. Royal commissions have been mile-stones in the life of the country and every re-adjustment to altered conditions has been made without the ruinous expedient of sudden and revolutionary changes. The transition of England from a country largely agricultural to a country mainly industrial, the vast migration of people into large cities, the increase of the network of railways and communications, the complicated administration of local affairs and the expansion of trade, the adjustment of prices, the condition of currency and a good many other episodes in the national life, have been marked by commissions and committees, whose findings have held sway for a considerable time and have had far-reaching effects on the life of the people. Many a problem of peace and war has been solved by this patent device of securing collective consideration. A few wise heads in the community have really become the medium of expression of "vox populi". In the well-ordered condition of society, which has prevailed in the United Kingdom, commissions have been something peculiarly inimitable, unsurpassed by any other single device in usefulness in building up the social organism.

In India, on the other hand, the sovereign attempt of the bureaucracy has been to stifle the voice of the people, to suppress it wherever it can be suppressed, to evade it wherever it can be evaded. An alien bureaucracy, trying to encompass its own ends, has found commissions and committees useful in many ways. If the public agitates for a particular reform and if the Government find themselves unable to say direct that the reform is not wanted as it would adversely affect the established foreign vested interests, we get a committee. The findings of the committee must not be anticipated. The public must wait with bated breath for the judgment of the committee, whose personnel has been dextrously selected, whose terms of reference are narrow, split-up and inconclusive. Commissions tour round the country with pomp and circumstance and glowing reports by the quasi-official news-agency give *eclat* to these men of common clay. For delaying a matter which is urgent, for avoiding a remedy which is obvious in the administrative machinery, there is nothing to equal a committee. If they are about to do something unpleasant like the levy of more taxes, or the increase of the expenditure on the Superior Services, they strengthen their hands with investigation by a committee, whose personnel has been manipulated. In pressing forward their sinister proposals they then claim, as was done at the time of the Lee Commission, that so many "representative (sic.) Indians" sat on the Committee and their report must, therefore, command general confidence and acceptance. The machinery of committees can be made to yield perpetual results in this direction, because the announcement that a committee will be appointed appears to galvanise public opinion into a state of contemptible resignation. Government may take their own time to appoint the committees. Committees may take their own time to prepare the report. After the report has been submitted, Government may delay the publication of the report as they have often done. After the report is published, Government may not pass any orders or issue any resolution on the subject. Sometimes the Government will wait for the views of the Local Governments and public bodies. Sometimes they will pick out a recommendation which appeals to them and which serves their purpose, omitting other recommendations. When it suits them, the Government accept the minority report. When it suits them, they ignore the majority irrespective of the fact whether the minority or the majority was constituted of non-official representatives, English or Indian.

It is a peculiar irony of fate that in india, unlike the United Kingdom, committees have been used not for elucidating but for suppressing truth. It is a marionette show of which the strings are pulled from behind. The report is cast in the mould which has been carefully prepared by the master-craftsman in the congenial atmosphere of his administrative office at the hill-top. The very worst incident associated with the formation of committees is, however, the abuses in connection with the choice of the personnel. Inspired articles like the one, which saw light in the city the other day in a contemporary, set the public on the *qui vive*. Names are whispered about, and those who have been trained to regard seats on commissions as an honour rather than a responsibility, as a means of profit rather than of public service, are seen bursting with excitement and rushing about in order to have their names brought before the "masked man" who dispenses favours. A premium is immediately established on safe men from the point of view of Government and knowledge of the subject and the capacity to think and to investigate are only valued in an official but constitute severe disqualifications in a non-official Indian. Men have been known to be chosen not for what they will do on the committees, but for what they have done outside in smoothing the passage of the car of the official Juggernaut. In the infancy of parliamentary institutions in India the expedient of an enquiry committee is suggested and has appealed on more occasions than one to the representatives of the people, but over and over again it has been found that it is a weapon in the use of which the officials are such experts that on the whole perhaps it is better not to have an enquiry than to have one and perhaps it is better to fight out the issue on the floor of the Assembly than in the committee rooms where much table-wrapping by cultivated spiritualists takes place in order to confound weak-kneed "representative" men of Government selection.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

The Sheikh of Mohammerah has been arrested at the order of the Persian Government. His ancestor, Sheikh Jaber, head of an Iraq tribe, ruled Mohammerah territory from 1819 to 1881. The favour of Persian Government was then an uncertain quantity, because Persia lacked the power to make her pleasure or wrath effective. He acquired large estates in Turkish territory where to flee in time of danger. He was helped by the British and was, thereupon, regarded with suspicion by his Persian suzerain. His son, Mizal, was less partial to the British, because he himself was a competitor with them for trade on the Karun river. His younger brother, Khazal, the present Sheikh, had cast in his lot with the British, and had given assurances that he would assist to further British commercial interests. The territory between Karun and Hindyana was settled as definitely belonging to him in 1903. In 1909 Sheikh Khazal was created a K.C.I.E., and the Persian Government was duly informed that the British had special relations with him and that he would be upheld "in the event of any encroachment of his rights." Sheikh Khazal, like several other heads of principalities, had paid no tribute to the central Government for a long while. He had, however, to deal with Sirdar Sipeh and some months ago at the point of the Persian rifle the latter got from Khazal the pledges of absolute subordination to the central authority. It was thought that the British, whose protege he was, would not remain silent. The Bakhtiaris are a most remarkable people on whom religion sits light. The Sheikh was counting on their support. And it is obvious that the Bakhtiaris were counting upon the encouragement of the British. Britain a few months ago received a severe diplomatic check. On his side Sheikh Khazal thought himself betrayed by the British. The situation was analogous to that of Amir Ali of Mecca who considered that in view of the services previously rendered to the British (not without consideration) he was insured against the aggression of the Wahabis. The storm has since been brewing and Sheikh has again defied Teheran. Persia has of late set her house in order to an extent which extorts the admiration of the foreign intruders avid of her mineral wealth. And the distinguishing feature of the success of Sirdar Sipeh lies in this that whereas Britain and Russia were on the point of dividing his country by an infamous agreement, it is now Persia's turn to pit Russia in the North against the southern encroachers and it is the Sirdar who now controls the equipoise. The British are quiescent save for the fact that Reuter's agency continues to be lavish or parsimonious in the news it supplies to the outer world in proportion as Persia's progress is arrested or resumed. There is no apparent agitation.

Incidentally the British have certain fresh eventualities to face. Consolidated Persia will have her trade through her own territory and that will greatly curtail the profits reaped by Baghdad at present. The ordinary route to Teheran lies through Baghdad although road tolls charged by the Persian authorities exceed anything of the kind in any part of the world. The trade artery, Basra-Baghdad-Teheran, is throbbing with such traffic as undeveloped Persia and motors can secure. But a new rival has been discovered or, rather, an old route is sought to be revived. And here comes the importance of Mohammerah. From Teheran, from Kum, from Ispahan and in fact from most northern cities, there are roads in tolerable condition all converging on Khurramabad. On the other hand, there is a passable route from Mohammerah to Ahawaz. All that Persia wants is a metalling of the track between Khurramabad and Ahawaz in order to create a rival to the Baghdad-Teheran route, which will traverse all-Persia territory. A distinguished Persian merchant resident in Bombay who has recently been making an extensive tour of Persia, and especially Teheran, is confident that the little patch between Khurramabad and Ahawaz can be very easily managed. If so, Bombay-Mohammerah-Ahawaz-Khurramabad-Teheran-Enzeli, will mean a sea-to-sea route. All depends, however, or nearly all, upon the life of Sirdar Sipeh. Sometimes his dealings have given rise to unjust suspicion and the great man has not remained unassailed by calumny, such as that he is accumulating wealth in America for the eventual purpose of emigrating there. Secret assassination, also, is imputed to him by his enemies. This is not surprising in a country in rapid transformation. The progress which Persia has made under Sirdar Sipeh has been marvellous. The co-operation of men of enlightenment is a most fortunate factor. But Persia is a poor country. How long she will bear the military expenditure which nearly amounts to half her revenue is a grave problem. Friends of Persia wish that the projected bank in the Punjab with its ambition of loaning foreign Asiatic countries like Persia and Turkey materialises itself.

Notes of the Day.

Prince as Poet.

Reuter is busy with the loyalty-stunt in Africa, and now that Lord Balfour has returned home, "bronzed and cheerful," Reuter is free to devote adulatory rhetoric to the Prince of Wales. Lord Balfour resented the existence of agitators in Palestine, a land which has been annexed by Britain under the screen of a sanctimonious fraud miscalled Zionism. Reuter is now engaed in explaining away the trouble in South Africa. The African National Congress has decided to boycott the Prince of Wales' visit on precisely the same ground which made Lord Balfour's boycott so dear and pleasurable to the "Times of India." The great purveyor of news tell us that "the Congress is a very small extremist body composed principally of de-tribalised urban natives." It is a cumbrous expression which means that the enlightened natives of South Africa resent the White-race Zionism followed in the Dark Continent; in bureaucratic parlance, the masses are joyous but the educated classes are a pestilence. There are loyalists and moderates in South Africa who denounce the boycott; that is why the Ciskeian Convention has been put up to exude loyalty. It is an awful pity that royalty is thus carted about from shore to shore irrespective of time and circumstance. If the Prince of Wales really wants to be acquainted with the drifting elements of the Empire he should travel quietly like Prince Arthur of Connaught. It is ever so cheaper and more prudent. Mr. Kirkwood implored Mr. Baldwin not to make a clown of the Prince of Wales. As to the wisdom of his advice there has been little dispute, though his manner of putting it was harsh. Here is sample of the Prince's doings:—

> Reuter's correspondent on board the "Repulse" says that the ceremony of "crossing the line" was quite successfully performed. The Prince of Wales and staff were present while hundreds of men were shaved and sent flying into the bath and ducked in the most ceremonious manner. The Prince of Wales received an address from 'Father Neptune,' in which Neptune offered the Prince his daughter in marriage, the daughter being a green-gowned lad with a fighting face. The Prince replied declining the proffered bride in a humorous poem of his own composition.

Why should these donkey-performances of men shaving their heads and swimming in the bath be advertised? The only conjecture is that there is profound loyalty in the antics, and what wonder is it that the Prince coped with the situation by emitting a humorous poem? The journey of the Prince is itself a poem of the humorous order.

One More Unfortunate.

We learn that our comment on the management of the mill-industry has elicited the wrath of certain exalted individuals, but generally speaking there is no denial of the fact that certain agencies do require the infusion of fresh blood, and our criticism will be accepted as timely and appropriate. World-depression does not account for every misfortune. The decision taken by the managing agents of the Wadia Woollen Mills to wind up the concern comes as a fresh remainder of the need of resolute efficiency in our industrial organisation. The business opened under good auspices. There was room in Bombay for the enterprise, but through a series of circumstances the confidence of share-holders is proved to have been misplaced. According to trite formula, the company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and a happy project goes into the hands of liquidators. One crore of rupees was subscribed, but the share-holders have nothing left. A full investigation is naturally desired by them. Though individual shareholders have striven hard to exact the truth by dint of correspondence, they have derived very little satisfaction. The Imperial Bank has taken possession of the assets of the Company and the trustees of the First Mortgage Debenture-holders have the premises and machinery in their hands. An enquiry will go a long way in assuaging the sense of grievance which share-holders are bound to nurse against the management of the Company since its inception. A crore has virtually vanished into thin air and public curiosity should not be dismissed as idle presumption.

Our J. P.'s.

It is a well-known fact that generally besides Government officials, those in the good books of the Government and the Commissioner of Police have, in the past, been appointed J. P.'s. Before the advent of the Non-co-operation movement with its ban on Government distinctions, most of the J. P.'s were, however, men who were held in esteem by their respective communities. Since the Non-co-operation movement came into being, however, every free list of J. P.'s has included names of persons whose title to that honour is known only to the Commissioner of Police; for neither the public nor the community to which they belong could recognise it. The matter assumes a grave aspect because a J. P. is entitled to be appointed an honorary magistrate. An enquiry into the antecedents of some of our present J. P.'s will afford interesting revelations. Meanwhile, may we venture to ask the authorities concerned if the honourable company of our J. P.'s includes one who has been convicted in a Law Court more than once?

"The Neglected Villages".

In his letter which we publish elsewhere the Thakore of Kerwada vividly describes the criminal neglect of villages at the hands of the Government. The picture that the Thakore has drawn does not err on the side of exaggeration. The vast majority of the Indian population lives in the villages and the bulk of the revenues is derived from the villages. It is not, however, for the benefit of the villages that the revenues of the country are spent, but to satisfy the ever-growing demands of the military and bureaucratic Octopus. The remedy is obvious. Until India becomes mistress of her own affairs the people in her villages will not come to their own. For men like the Thakore of Kerwada, who feel for the woes of the villagers, the obvious course is to contribute their due share in the struggle for freedom.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PARTIES AND THEIR WORK

(PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU).

V*

It will be remembered that up to the middle of February last when the revised rule of the Nationalist Party permitting a resort to the policy of obstruction and refusal of supplies was passed both parties with full knowledge of the prevailing conditions in the country had agreed that this policy could at any time be put into operation subject only to the limitation contained in the rule itself. It was only on or about the 25th February when the motion to omit the grant to the Railway Board came up for discussion that Mr. Jinnah discovered that in the present circumstances of the country it was impossibe to carry out this policy to its full logical extent. From that moment onwards Mr. Jinnah stuck to his new discovery while the Swarajists adhered to the old principle of refusal of supplies. This will be apparent from the debate on the motion to omit the grant under the head "Executive Council" and that on the Finance Bill.

Informal conversations between the two wings of the Nationalist Party on the propriety of throwing out some part of the budget had begun long before the demands for grants were submitted to the vote of the House. The Swarajists were of course prepared to throw out the budget as a whole if they could only find adequate support from the Independents. Among the latter there was a general agreement that one or more demands for grants relating to the "General Administration" should be totally rejected. The heads which were considered in this connection from time to time by the Independents were No. 27 "State Household, and allowances of the Governor General." No. 28 "Executive Council" No. 31 "Army Department." No. 81 "Expenditure in England—Secretary of State for India." Finally the head "Executive Council" was the only one selected for total rejection. By arrangement with the Home Member this head was taken up first on the 14th March when I moved that the grant be omitted. It is important to note that on this and subsequent occasions I spoke only for the Swarai Party and strictly adhered to the principle of "grievances before supplies" while Messrs. Jinnah and B. C. Pal spoke for the Independents and gave their own reasons for supporting the motion.

The Guillotine and After.

The guillotine fell while the Home Member was replying to the debate and on the division which was at once taken the motion was carried by 65 to 48, both parties voting together. After that no motions could be moved and demand after demand was put to the House under the guillotine. The reply to every demand from the Swaraj benches was a stentorian "no" but division was only claimed on the three principal heads: (1) Governor-General's household and allowances, (2) Army Department, (3) The expenditure of the Secretary of State for India. Eight Independents voted with the Swarajists on all three but the Government vote included 13 Independents with Mr. Jinnah on the first, 11 Independents with Mr. Jinnah on the second and 3 Independents on the third: Messrs. Jinnah, Rangachariar, Ramchandra Rao and other prominent Independents remaining neutral. All three demands were carried against the

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on 20th, 22nd, 23rd and 25th instant.

BOYCOTTING PRINCE'S VISIT?

RESOLUTION IN AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

DELEGATES DEMONSTRATE

CAPE TOWN, Apl. 24.

A resolution in the African National Congress in favour of boycotting the Prince of Wales's visit has attracted practically no attention here. The Congress is a very small extremist body composed principally of detribalised urban natives. The latter do not represent the vast body of tribalised natives who will undoubtedly loyally welcome the Prince whichever part of the country he visits. It is noteworthy that the representatives of tribal natives present in the Congress eloquently urged withdrawal of the resolution and emphasised the loyalty of the natives. It was pointed out, on the other hand, that the resolution was not disloyal, but was only a constitutional protest against what was described as misgovernment by the Union Parliament. The delegates subsequently rose up in a body and enthusiastically demonstrated the allegiance to the Sovereign.—Reuter.

"DISLOYAL & RETROGRADE."

"NATIVES" DENOUNCE IDEA OF BOYCOTT.

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN, April 24.

The Ciskeian Convention, the All-African Convention of King William's Town and the Native Vigilance Society on behalf of all the natives of South Africa denounce any idea of boycotting the Prince of Wales's visit as "disloyal and retrograde."—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF LORD RAWLINSON.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY CEREMONY.

LONDON, April 25.

In the presence of the representatives of the King and other members of the Royal family, distinguished statesmen and officers, the funeral service of Lord Rawlinson was held at St. Margarets, Westminster. General Sir Francis Davies represented the King, General Sir Havelock Hudson represented Lord Birkenhead, and Sir Charles Payton represented Sir Worthington Evans. Others present included the Earl of Cavan, Lord Merhuen, Sir William Birdwood, Lord and Lady Reading, General officers commanding the various Army Commands in England and the Rhineland, representatives of the Royal Navy, Air Force, Foreign Military attaches and distinguished officers from almost every regiment. The service was of the most simple character, including Kipling's recessional hymn "abide with me" Psalm 23, and concluded with the sounding of the "Last Post" Reveille.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 25.

Lord Rawlinson's coffin lay before the altar at St. Margaret's throughout las night, guarded by the Coldstream Guards.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 25.

The Funeral of Lord Rawlinson was a most impressive Military ceremony seen in London for a long time. A procession of the detachments of all Guards with massed bands escorted the body to Waterloo for conveyance to Sherborne, where it will be interred, from the St. Margaret's Church where Lord and Lady Reading, High Officers of all the services and the foreign attaches were among the congregation at the funeral service.—Reuter's Special.

INTERMENT.

CEREMONY AT TRENT.

LONDON, April 25.

The remains of Lord Rawlinson were conveyed by a special train from London to Sherborne, where it was met by a detachment of the King's Royal Rifles from Aldershot. The coffin proceeded to Trent, where the churchyard was lined with men of the King's Royal Rifles who rendered military honours. The mourners included Baron and Baroness Methuen, Countess Roberts, Lady Lewin, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred Rawlinson, General Sir Alexander Montgomery, Major-Generals Sir Reginald Buckland and Sir Edward Northey. Major-General Drummond represented the Brigade of Guards. The interment was in the family vault in the 13th century chapel attached to the parish church. The committal sentences and benediction followed volleys of the "Last Post" and "Reveille". —Reuter's Special.

EVEREST EXPEDITION AGAIN

A GERMAN CLUB'S MOVE.

BERLIN, April 24.

The German Alpine Club has completed preparations to send an expedition this year to try to scale the summit of Mount Everest provided it is able to secure the necessary British permit.—Reuted.

QUESTION OF PERMIT.

The expedition hopes to leave Venice for India on 2nd July. It intends to make an attempt from Nepal side. It appears confident that the British Government will grant the necessary permit though their confidence is not shared generally. One Berlin Newspaper for example, describes the enterprise not only as hopeless, but unfair because, the "British Government has prepared expeditions for years past at a great cost in money and lives and doubtless it will not give permit".—Reuter.

MORE OUTRAGES.

THEATRE AND LIBRARY DESTROYED.

BOMB EXPLOITS IN SOFIA.

SOFIA, April 25.

The threatre "Plevna" and also the municipal library which was one of the largest in Bulgaria were destroyed by fire started by the agrarian Communists, who placed bombs beneath the stage of the theatre. No lives were however, lost.

Kassaboff, alleged to be one of the conspirators in the recent bomb outrage was killed at Varna in the course of a fusillade. —Reuters.

NOT 6,000 BUT 2,000.

BRITISH LABOUR M. P'S FIGURES CONTRADICTED.

SOFIA, April 26.

A painful impression has been caused by the statement alleged to have been made to foreign press representatives by the British Labour M. P.'s Col. Wedgwood, Mr. Mackinder and Mr. Malone who spent a few days here after the explosion in the cathedral. A semi-official announcement declares that their statements are exaggerated and erroneous. The number of those arrested in the whole country is 2,000 and not 6,000 and only those who were implicated in the communist activities or were suspected of participation in them were arrested. The number of those killed is not hundreds but only few who refused to surrender. It is alleged that these M.P.'s were displeased because they were not allowed to interview the imprisoned leaders of the conspiracy. The agrarian leaders have been released, as it has been established that they were not implicated in the communist conspiracy. About hundred others have also been released.

SEVERAL ATTEMPTS PLANNED.

As the result of the confessions of the accomplices, counsel for the Crown stated it had been established that besides the cathedral outrage the agrarian communists had planned several other attempts in Sona and the provinces including attacks on the Sobranje post and telegraph offices, but their plans did not materialise owing to stern measures taken by the military authorities.

It is estimated that 200 million leva will be needed to repair the cathedral and relieve the injured and the families of the dead.—Reuter.

1500 ARRESTS.

SOFIA, April 24.

General Rousseff, Minister of Interior, told a party of foreign newspaper correspondents that the evidence in possession of the Government showed that the Communist societies at Moscow and others in close touch with them had organised bands all over Bulgaria, the members of which were drawing a monthly subsidy from the taskmasters at Kremlin with a bonus for each crime committed. He added that the total number of arrests so far did not exceed 1,500 The struggle against anarchy would be carried on unitedly. Bulgaria desired peace but was forced to fight the spectre of Communism. He appealed to the civilised world for moral support in its hour of trial and suffering.

IAN MANOFF SHOT DEAD.

Ian Manoff, a member of the secret committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, refused to surrender to the police, whereupon he was shot dead.—Reuter.

DESERT ROUTE TO EUROPE.

INCREASE IN PASSENGER TRAFFIC

LONDON, April 24.

A striking increase in the passenger traffic from India via Bagdad and Beirut across the desert is shown in the latest accounts of the Eastern Transport Company's motor service. Last November there were four convoys and 21 passengers. In January this year nine convoys and 34 passengers, in February 19 and 62 and in March 34 and 169 respectively. The route saves five days on homeward journey.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

CHAMBER DECLINES TO ACCEPT RESIGNATION.

LISBON, April 25.

The Chamber, by 106 votes to 14, has declined to accept the resignation of M. T. Gomez, President of the Republic.—Reuter.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN MADRAS. PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS, April 25.

The Madras Government has sanctioned estimates and provided funds for the execution of certain important irrigation works the construction of which, it is hoped, will commence at an early date. The Belavaram Irrigation project in the Godavary Delta which is calsulated to fertilise a very large area, and the construction of new regulators at the heads of the Ellore and Bandar canals in Kistna District which are intended to enable water in these canals to be controlled so as to exclude unnecessary water during the rains and floods are two important projects which are being taken in hand and they are estimated to prove highly remunerative to Government.—A. P.

S. G. P. C. SUPREME

SIKHS' UNFLINCHING CONFIDENCE.

"UNLAWFUL ASSN." AND GURDWARA BILL.

AMRITSAR, Apl. 26.

Public interest in the draft Gurdwara Bill is rapidly growing. The Working and the Executive Committees of the Shiromoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have held many meetings in anticiptaion of the General Committee's meeting which will be held to-day.

The General Committee's meeting which was timed to commence in the morning has not taken place uptil noon. It will be remembered that when the last general meeting of the Committee was held on the 7th January 1924 at the same place (Akal Takht) all the members present were arrested as the Committee had been declared an unlawful association. While the Committee is still considered an unlawful association there is hardly any indication of their being arrested.

A large number of eager spectators are keenly watching the proceedings. A congregation was held in the vicinity where speeches were delivered by many Akalis expressing their personal views on the Gurdwara Bill which, however, vary. The congregation passed the following resolution. "The Akali Dewan held under the patronage of Sri Akal Takht Sahib has resolved to request the Shrimoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee that we the members of the congregation are ready to submit to the decision of the General Committe of the S.G.P.C. with regard to the Gurdwara Bill. but we also beg to draw the attention of the Committee to keep in view the following points (1) to get the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee and the Shiromani Akali Dal declared lawful associations (2) to secure the release of all the religious prisoners (3) to have an Akland Path or incessant reading of the scripture at Jaito (Nabha State)."

The Executive Committee of S.G.P.C. has decided that no outsiders or press representatives should be admitted into the meeting of the General Committee though it is understood that the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council will be admitted to it.

GURDWARA BILL AND PUNJAB HINDUS.

LAHORE, Apl. 25.

Raja Nanendra Nath, leader of the Hindu party in the Punjab Legislative Council, interviewed declined to make any detailed statement on the Gurdwara Bill and commit himself to any expression of opinion without consulting the members of his party. He, however, thought that the bill has given to the Sikhs almost all that they had wanted and struggled for but said that much depended on the schedule and unless the schedule was published he could not give his considered opinion.—A. P.

TREATMENT IN NABHA JAIL.

PT. MOTILAL'S WIRE.

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

At the request of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee Pandit Motilal Nehru has wired to the Administrator of Nabha to permit two members of the Legislative Assembly to visit Nabha Camp jails to ascertain the facts about the alleged tortures inflicted on Akalis. The Administrator of Nabha has refused permission.—A. P.

MR. DAS.

NOT GOING TO OOTY.

CALCUTTA. Apl. 24.

It is understood Mr. C. R. Das is going for a change to Darjeeling after the Bengal Provincial Conference is over and not to Ootacamund as previously reported.—A. P.

ID PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 25.

Id passed off quietly. Usual prayers were held on the maidan this morning and in different mosques in the city and suburbs.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

ALL PARTIES TO JOIN IN RECEPTION.

At a meeting held on Thursday at the Albert Hall, College Square, Calcutta, it was decided to accord a public reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he arrives in Calcutta on May 1. A reception committee, consisting of representatives of the various political parties with Mr. C. R. Das as president and Messrs. Satyananda Bose, Satcowrie Pati Roy and Satish Chandra Das Gupta as secretaries, was formed to take necessary steps in the matter.

Among the names announced as forming the reception committee were those of Mr. B. Chakravarti, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal, Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Mr. Shyam Sunder Chuckervarty, Mr. A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq, Mr. Prithwish Chandrra Roy, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Sir Nilratan Sircar and Dr. Pramatho Nath Banerjee.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL!

GOVERNMENT'S CHANGED OUTLOOK.

M. SHAUKAT ALI'S ADVICE TO HAJ PILGRIMS.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" regarding the communique issued by the Government of India in connection with Haj Committee:—

I am glad to see the Government of India communique issued from Simla on the Haj question. Since issuing my two press messages the Central Khilafat Committee has not been idle. We kept ourselves in touch with the Police Commissioner, the Protector of the pilgrims, some members of the Haj Committee, owners and managers of the shipping companies, also with Hedjaz and Nejd Arabs who know the country well. We had no desire to be unjust to any body nor anxious to score points and win a little cheap popularity. Our object was to make the Haj possible this year, so that both the Muslims of the world may have full opportunities of studying facts on the spot and incidentally relieve the distress among the residents of the Holy Hedjaz. The head manager of Turner Morrison Company told me that his ships had landed pilgrims in two of these three ports. Kunfida is a good and a bigger port in Hedjad and not, in Asir. It is on the borders of Asir but in Hedjaz territory and there are already about hundred merchants doing business there. Supplies can easily reach there from Yeman. port Sudan and Masua. Abdulla ,Fazal Company of Aden has cabled only yesterday that their Besse Steamer Company have sent a steamer with foodstuffs and passengers to Kunfiza. No pilgrim expects palatial Musafar Khanas nor does he need them in any of these ports. Sufficient temporary sheds to give rest and accommodation to the pilgrims for a day or two, with sufficient water and foodstuffs is all that is needed. There is no difficulty about Camel transport to take them to holy Mecca. As to the shortage of boats our Arab informants said that the minute you inform Abdullah Fazal at Aden, by the time the ship reaches one of the ports sufficient number of boats will flock to earn a living and transport both pilgrims and cargo. Our Arab friends unanimously assured us that such difficulty will never arise and each steamer will carry sufficient grain not only for the pilgrims it will carry, but also for the civil population of Holy Hedjaz. Only the other day we were informed that a caravan of a thousand camels reached Mecca from Bahrain and another big one was expected from Yeman. The firm of Haji Ali Jan brothers bankers in Delhi and Mecca inform me that prices had already come down by 66 per cent. The Arab merchants of Bombay have assured me that as soon as the Government allows the shipping companies to start steamers they would send more grain as cargo I have not the least hesitation in recommending intending pilgrims to trust Sultan Ibn Saud that "with God's help he will guarantee the safety of their life and property and give them every comfort." The Holy Hedjaz is the land of no cultivation and their only trade and means of livelihood is the pilgrimage. I would request only such pilgrims to go this year as can take with them two or three hundred rupees more as reserve. The Central Khilafat Committee will cable to Amir Ali in Jeddah and Sultan Ibn Saud via Aden to suspend fighting in these sacred months and we have every hope that both parties will respect the clear commandments of the holy Koran which clearly forbids fighting in these holy months. I am informed that both the Police Commissioner and the Pilgrim Department were waiting for Government orders to offer every facility to the shipping companies and the pilgrims. No sailings are announced as yet nor fares yet settled. I will request all Khilafat Committees, Muslim Associations, and the Press to inform the intending pilgrims not to rush to Bombay without further instructions from us. All intending pilgrims may write to the Central Khilafat Office for their requirements and we will do our best to give them as much assistance as lies in our power. The Central Khilafat Committee, the Anjuman Khaddam-ul Nabi and the Moslem volunteers would do their utmost for their comfort in Bombay.

When the object is humanitarian and noble, there ought to be no reason for collision between pilgrim department, the shipping companies, and the Moslem voluntary workers and helpers.

NO GOVT. INTERFERENCE,

COMMUNIQUE DENIES ALLEGATIONS.

SIMLA, April 25.

The following Press communique has been issued:—Government have been anxiously following the course of events in the Hedjaz in the hope that those might take a sufficiently favourable turn to make it possible for the Indian Muslims to perform pilgrimage as usual. The main feature in the situation in the Hedjaz is that Amir Ali is in possession of Jeddah and Sultan Ibn Saud of Mecca. The position in the outlaying parts is not clear, but it is believed that Amir Ali still holds Medina and Yambo. Sultan Ibn Saud has captured some Red Sea parts including Lith and Rabegh. The port of Kunfida is in Asir and it is uncertain in whose possession it now is weather Sultan Ibn Saud's or the Idrisis'. Clearly carrying out of pilgrimage by the ordinary route through Jeddah, blocked as it is by the opposing armies, would be impossible unless both Sultan Ibn Saud and Amir Ali agreed to a truce for the Holy season. This was recognised earlier in the year by the Muslim press and religious bo-

(Continued on next page).

LORD BIRKENHEAD AND MR. DAS'S "GESTURE."

"THE ROAD IS OPEN."

IN RETURN FOR CO-OPERATION—REPRESSION!

BY B. G. HORNIMAN.

LONDON, April 2.

The publication of Mr. C. R. Das's manifesto has created very great interest here among all sections of opinion. Of course, there is a natural assumption that the Bengal Swaraj leader would not have chosen this particular moment to issue a statement dissociating himself and his colleagues and followers from anarchical bodies and movements, if something in the way of conversations with Government representatives had not preceded it, the opinion most widely held being that the manifesto has been issued with a view to strengthening the hands of Lord Reading in pressing upon the Government at Home, that the only remedy for the chaos created by the failure of Dyarchy is its abandonment in favour of a more generous franchise and a constitutional reform which will give the representatives of the electorate in the Assembly and the Councils substantial power in the control of the administration.

How far this may be true, I do not know and have no means of ascertaining. I assume that people in India know a great deal more of what is going on than appears on the surface. I can only express the hope that our leaders will walk very warily, that the errors of 1917-18 are not going to be repeated either wholly or in part and that there will be no acceptance of a shadow in the hope that an illusory substance in the background will be brought any nearer.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S RESPONSE.

In the meanwhile, I cannot see that there is any encouragement in the statement made by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords on Tuesday to believe that the Government are actuated by any generous intentions. It is true that Lord Birkenhead was very prompt in responding to the Bengal "gesture", that his tone was conciliatory and his phraseology far removed from the severe and uncompromising terms which would have been more agreeable to many, if not the majority, of his party supporters. But there is very little substance in what he said and it might have been said with equal conviction by the most fervent advocate of a continuance of the experiment of Dyarchy; and the vague reward which he offers is accompanied by a condition, which, in present conditions, is impossible of fulfilment. If Mr. Das will "go forward and co-operate with the Government in suppressing the violence which he deprecates."

"He will find the way is open and easy for ... co-operation between the British Government and Indian political parties with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in British India, as an integral part of the Empire upon the understanding of a real and honest partnership."

There is no variation from the old tag. If there were "honest partnership" and the constitutional machinery gave Mr. Das an effective part in the Government of his province, he would no doubt be ready to take a leading part in the suppression of crime, by means which would be conformable with the principles of justice for which he stands and the conscience of the nation. But, if it merely means that the Government are to be given a free run for the continuance of their idiotic experiment with a fantastic scheme which it is an insult to offer to grown men, while Mr. Das, and his friends co-operate with them in arresting and locking people up without trial, then it is obvious that there is "nothing doing". Lord Birkenhead, no doubt, has to be cautious and non-commital in anticipation of the coming discussions with the Viceroy, and speaking, as he led his audience to believe, without previous knowledge of any development in India which may have been productive of the "gesture", but I trust it will be made plain in India that his own gesture in response will have to be of a far more generous and comprehensive nature, if he is desirous of satisfying only partially the present mood of Indian nationalism.

AN IMPOSSIBLE PRICE.

Even if the Government were prepared to go to the extent of accepting the whole of the recommendations of the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee the co-operation which Lord Birkenhead asks for would be a heavy indeed an impossible price to pay. The case he puts forward for the methods of repression adopted in Bengal—even if it had not already been riddled through and through in the Assembly by Pundit Motilal Nehru—does not bear the least examination on the face of it. It is an *ex parte* statement from beginning to end. No evidence or justification is produced in support of a single one of his statements, on the strength of which Indian leaders are asked to co-operate with Government in the pursuit of extra-judicial methods which are utterly repugnant to human instincts. Lord Birkenhead gave signs of the natural difficulties under which he suffered in endeavouring to justify the drastic defiance of legal principles involved in his defence of the Bengal Ordinances and the application of Regulation 3 of 1818. He says in one sentence that "*one of the main needs* for employing special measures," instead of resorting to the ordinary provisions of the law is the terrorism of witnesses and juries, and in the next states that "that is the *only justification* for withdrawing from persons accused from crime the protection of an ordinary court of law." And he trots out the old "one instance" of a man who did his duty by honestly (!) and fearlessly giving evidence against conspirators, being treated with all his family like parish dogs. I wonder if the Secretary of State troubles to read the debates in the Assembly. It is charitable to assume that he has never read Pundit Motilal Nehru's smashing exposure of the hollowness of the Government's case that it has been impossible to secure the due administration of justice on these grounds.

OUR GREAT JURISTS.

Lord Birkenhead, like Lord Reading, is supposed to be a great jurist and has held the highest judicial office under the Crown. It is amazing that these two men should be guilty of what cannot be described as less than a judicial atrocity in continuing to to assert the guilt of men who have never had the opportunity of meeting their accusers and the testing the charges against them in open court by recognised judicial methods. Lord Birkenhead actually has the audacity to assert that so far as he is concerned, 'nowhere had the dice been loaded' "against the victims of the Regulation and the Ordinances and "nowhere had there been any critical suspicion or any tendency towards inhumanity." Is it humane to have people arrested and kept in confinement without trial and without even making the case against them known? I do not know what "critical suspicion" means, but is there anything better than suspicion, when people are penalised by the statements of policemen and their informers, which have never been subjected to proper judicial tests.

The only thing that appears to be progressive in India is the realisation of irresponsible government. In the beginning the Government was content to lock people up without trial and leave open the question of their guilt, or even of the suspicion that there might be against them. Now they are locked up, made secure against any possibility of being able to clear their characters and Ministers come before the public to announce, without producing a little of evidence against them, that they are satisfied of their guilt. Or that is what it amounts to. Lord Birkenhead says he is satisfied that none of these men was arrested for the purpose of restraining political activities but because of their connection with conspiracies to commit crimes of violence or to collect arms and explosives for such purposes. How can he be satisfied of any such thing. He can only have received the assurances of the people who have to offer some sort of justification of their actions in arresting and detaining these people. The people responsible for these arrests and detentions, could not satisfy themselves as to their beliefs or suspicions. Nothing could satisfy anybody but the production of the case against them in open court and its judicial examination for the purpose of ascertaining, under proper legal tests, the charge of being connected with conspiracies to commit violence or collect arms. All that Lord Birkenhead can do is to tell us that two Sessions Judges have reported after reviewing the facts, that the Government of Bengal were justified in applying the Ordinance. It does not matter whether they are Sessions Judges or ex-Lord Chancellors. The fact is that nobody is entitled to regard anything as "facts", until it has been duly tested by accepted legal procedure. Lord Reading was very eloquent in his lip-service to the traditions and principles of British justice when he began his term of office. It has been left to him, an ex-Lord Chief Justice, backed by an ex-Lord High Chancellor, to prostitute its principles and drag its traditions in the mire.

Does Lord Birkenhead, despite his soft words, seriously suppose that there can be any co-operation with his Government in India on the part of any self-respecting Indian, so long as his countrymen are the victims of the judicial outrages which he seeks to defend? If equal partnership in the Empire is only to be obtained at the price of assent to methods which disgrace the name of a civilised administration there can be no desire for partnership on such degrading terms.

NO "CHANGE OF HEART".

I would not say a word in derogation of any honest attempt towards a genuine rapprochment which would give India peace and the full control of her own affairs, either now or within a definite reasonable period of time, but there must be a definite proof of the "change of heart" which Mahatma Gandhi demanded five years ago and still remains the first condition of co-operation. Lord Birkenhead's statement does not reveal any change of heart.

(Continued on page 10.)

KING'S RETURN.

UNPRECEDENTED WELCOME.

"HIS MAJESTY IN BEST OF SPIRITS."

LONDON, April 25.

King George and Queen Mary arrived at Victoria Station at one, this afternoon, and looked bronzed and very cheerful. Their Majesties were welcomed by the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Henry and Prince George, Princess Mary, Viscount Lascelles, Prince Arthur of Connaught, after which they drove to the palace in open carriage. The short route was lined its entire length by a large gathering of people who enthusiastically cheered their Majesties.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 25.

The Welsh and Yorkshire football enthusiasts, being in possession of tickets for the Wembley stadium, had ample time for sightseeing and were fortunate to witness three impressive events viz, the Anzac day ceremonies at the Cenotaph, the funeral procession of Lord Rawlinson and the return of Their Majesties to the King and Queen from their holiday It was officially stated that the return of Their Majesties would be private. This merely meant that they were not desirous of any ceremony, but in point of fact the crowds that gathered to welcome them between the station and the Buckingham Palace were almost unprecedented. The enthusiasm of crowds was intense. The recent evidences of the communist activities in Sofia and Paris had led to the suggestion by a section of the press that special precautions would be necessary, but Scotland Yard emphatically said there was no necessity for special precautions. On the contrary, instead of travelling in motor cars in accordance with the recent practice, Their Majesties and the suite rode in open carriages unescorted except for the usual mounted police. The throng was so huge that the Royal party found themselves driving between a living lane of subjects, whose display of loyalty and affection was most demonstrative. Their Majesties did not conceal their delight at the reception. The King throughout remained bareheaded. It was noticeable when he alighted from the train that His Majesty was quite alert and in the best of spirits. As a member of the suite said, "His Majesty was never better in his life".—Reuter's Special.

KING GEORGE IN PARIS.

DECORATES M. PAINLEVE WITH G. C. V. O.

PARIS, April 24.

King George today decorated M. Painleve with the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.—Reuter.

ANZAC DAY CELEBRATIONS,

LONDON, April 25.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed at the Cenotaph when the High Commissioners had to struggle with a vast crowd in order to place wreaths on the occasion of Anzac Day. Thousands of men and women from Yorkshire and Wales, who have arrived here to attend the cup final, were wearing football colours. They ranged themselves on both sides of the road. All were reverent and quiet in contrast to the previous hilarity and excitement of the journey in the streets on charabancs and on foot. They doffed weirdly-coloured hats. A sudden silence ceased the fire of rattles and hushed clamorous voices. More impressive than the organised demonstration was the respect of the crowd that waited all morning. Bunches of flowers, including scores of buttonholes, were plucked impulsively from the lapels of wearers and laid at the foot of the Cenotaph.—Reuter's Special.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL!

(Continued from previous page.)

dies and warnings were issued by them to the intending pilgrims. But, lately currency has been given to a statement published in a Mecca paper that the pilgrimage would be possible by any of the ports of Rabegh, Lith and Kunfida. On this statement coming to their notice, Government immediately telegraphed to his Majesty's Consul at Jeddah for all information he could give about the facilities far pilgrims at these ports and for the journey onwards. Before his reply was received it was ascertained from the shipping companies that they regarded the ports of Lith and Kunfida as dangerous for navigation, and that in Raebegh only could ships of the usual draft put in. Information that his Majesty's Consul has been able to collect is that there are no facilities at Raebegh for the handling of shipping such as telegraphic communication or boats for disembarking the pilgrims, that there are no surplus supplies, that considerable organisation, which could not be improvided at short notice, would be necessary before more than one or two hundred pilgrims at the utmost could be dealt with at a time and that even at Mecca it is very doubtful if the existing food supply would suffice for the ordinary volume of pilgrim traffic. Without well thought out arrangements, His Majesty's Consul fears that the risk of a disastrous breakdown would be great.

These are the facts that His Majesty's Consul, confined as he is within the limits of Jeddah, has been able to obtain and they are now published for general information. In a matter of conscience, Government have no wish to interfere. If Muslim religious bodies, with the realisation of risks which these facts disclose, are able to assume the responsibility of advising their co-religionists to attempt to make a pilgrimage this year, Government will put no obstacles in the way. They will abstain studiously as heretofore from all interference. The allegations in certain papers that they have been controlling the shipping to stopping passports for the Hedjaz are without foundation. Passports for pilgrims are on a purely voluntary basis and there is no control of shipping—A.P.

FUTURE OF PALESTINE.

LORD BALFOUR SANGUINE.

"IF AGITATORS LEAVE MATTERS ALONE".

LONDON, April 24.

A large force of police restrained the dense throngs of the Jewish admirers that turned out to welcome Lord Balfour on his return home in London from his Palestine visit. Earl Balfour looked bronzed and cheerful. Interviewed by Reuter, he said he was more sanguine than ever about the future of Palestine. He believed that if only agitators left matters alone, everything would be all right. He added that Jews were fully conscious of the necessity of working harmoniously.—Reuter.

"BUILD SOUNDLY INSTEAD OF QUICKLY."

MR. AMERY'S ADVICE TO JEWS.

JERUSALEM, April 24.

Replying to a Jewish deputation headed by the Chief Rabbi, Mr. Amery, Colonial Secretary, said he was unable at present to define in detail the policy of the British Government. He promised to consider the problem from the viewpoint of the country as a whole. In the meantime, he expressed the opinion that it was more important to build soundly than quickly and added that the immigration would be left to the discretion of the High Commissioner.—

A WARNING.

Mr. Amery in the course of his reply to the Jewish deputation headed by the Chief Rabbi expressed the opinion that it would be a great mistake if in a mood of optimism a large number of immigrants were admitted, who might afterwards be unemployed. He emphasised the desirability of the Zionist movement becoming self-reliant and not dependant on the direct Government assistance. He had been greatly impressed by the new Colonies, but he was pondering how soon they would become permanently self-supporting. They were not paying rent, nor covering any of the original expense over the settlement. The Colonists were living in temporary wooden houses. He hoped to expedite the question of the law of Nationality which at present was most unsatisfactory, for thousands of settlers who had not acquired Palestine citizenship.—Reuter.

SIR M. HABBIBULLAH INTERVIEWED

MADRAS, April 25.

With reference to the telegram of Moulvi Mohamed Shafi, M.L.A., of Muzafferpur on the question of Haj pilgrimage this year, a press representative interviewed Sir Mohamed Hibbibullah, who said the Government of India did not want either to induce pilgrims to go to Mecca this year, or to dissuade them from going. The Central Haj Committee of Bombay and the Nadwat-ul-Ulema, an influential Muslim association had issued a communique warning pilgrims against the risks they ran in proceeding now to Jeddah. So far as the Government of India were concerned they had decided to open the port of Calcutta this year for pilgrim traffic, but after the action taken by the Central Haj Committee and the Nadwat-ul-Ulema the Government of India in the interests of the pilgrims themselves had to with hold orders throwing open the port of Calcutta. Sir Mohamed Shafi wanted the Government of India's undertaking that the pilgrims now assembled at Bombay would be safe if they proceeded on their pilgrimage till they reached the limits of Arabia. How was the Government of India to give this undertaking? Supposing it were given, ordinary pilgrims who proceed to Mecca would not draw anything like a line of demarcation between the guarantee of safety up to the limits of Arabia and within Arabia itself.

Referring to the state of affairs in the Hedjaz, Sir Mohamed Habbibullah said that Ibn Saud was in possession of Mecca and his rival Emir Ali was holding Jeddah. Neither the British Government nor the Government of India were in any way interested in the fight between these two men. The British Government was simply watching developments, and it was for the Arabs to decide which of the two rivals in their midst should rule them. "We have no official information," concluded Sir Mohamed, "about Ibn Saud guaranteeing the safety of pilgrims sanding at the ports of Kunfida, Rabigh and Leit." It was only Mohamed Shafi who said that this guarantee had been given by Ibn Saud. Thus, everything considered, it would be well if the would be pilgrims did not proceed to the Hedjab. At the same time, Government did not want to throw any obstacles in the way of pilgrims if they were bent upon going." Sir Mahomed said he had, however, forwarded Moulvi Mohamed Shafi's telegram to Simla and was waiting for a report of the present situation in the Hedjaz. On hearing from Simla, if he felt that it was possible to make pilgrims realise that their going to the Hedjaz would be at their own risk, he would certainly try to help them as far as possible.—A. P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBEY.

(Continued from page 6.)

Swarajists and the Independents voting with them, the last by a bare majority of two. Needless to say that if the Independents had in a body voted with the Swarajists all three demands would have been rejected. But Mr. Jinnah who had after the very outspoken remarks of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the course of the General Discussion of the budget threatened the Government benches with thunder and lightening on the Army vote chose to walk quietly into the Government lobby when that particular demand was put to the vote. He did this for the very grave reason that the notice he had given was only for a cut of a hundred rupees which in his opinion was enough to mark his displeasure and he could not therefore consistently vote down the whole demand. Besides had he not spoken out his mind unreservedly in his speech on the demand under the head "Executive Council"? So that the exact measure of Mr. Jinnah's dissatisfaction at the administration of the Army Department was the expression of his opinion plus the cut for Rs. 100. If that was in any way to be exceeded Mr. Jinnah felt himself compelled to give the consent of his electors to the carrying on of the Army administration on the lines indicated by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Finance Bill.

We next come to the Finance Bill. Mr Patel opposed the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. I supported Mr. Patel and cited the great authority of Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya but the motion was lost by 70 to 40, Messrs. Jinnah, Rangachariar and Ramchandra Rao with 16 other Independents voting with the Government. The strangest part of the voting however was that Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya remained neutral.

We then entered on a consideration of the Bill. The principal provisions which were attacked were the Salt Tax and Postal Rates by Messrs. Dorniswami Aiyangar and Narain Das (Swarajists) and Mr. Rama Aiyangar Independent.) The first two motions reducing the salt tax to 8 annas and 12 annas respectively were defeated but the third putting it at Re. 1/- was carried by 61 to 56, 14 Independents with Mr. Jinnah voting with the majority. The motion for reverting to the old postal rate of ½ anna for letters was negatived without a division and that asking for ½ anna post cards was defeated by 52 to 58, 12 Independents voting with the Government. The Finance Bill as amended was passed on the 18th March by 75 to 40, the minority consisting of the Swarajists and one Independent. When, however, the Bill came up again in the recommended form with the original salt tax restored 11 Independents went back on their former vote and gave the Government a majority of 70 to 50. Mr. Jinnah has taken the trouble to explain the extraordinary behaviour of the Independents on this occasion. He says: "If the policy of the Swarajists had been followed the Finance Bill would have been rejected and would have been automatically certified. In that case the salt tax would have remained as it was proposed in the Bill.

Mr. Jinnah and Salt Tax.

This might perhaps have been some reason for opposing the Swarajists in their attempt to throw out the Finance Bill altogether but was no answer to the specific question put by Mr. Jinnah's interviewer as to why the Independents did not join the Swarajists in voting for the reduction of salt tax. Mr. Jinnah felt this and promptly added:—

"The Swarajists' support to the reduction of the Salt Tax was not based as it is now sought to be made out for the welfare of the poor. It was really intended to mutilate the Bill as they moved several amendments and if they had been carried the Governor-General would have been obliged to certify the Finance Bill. The Independents could not support the Swarajists, their object to mutilate the Finance Bill having failed."

It is difficult to undedstand this reasoning. According to Mr. Jinnah the Swarajists' motion to reduce the salt tax was intended to mutilate the Bill and not to help the poor. And why? Simply because "they moved several amendments and if they had been carried the Governor-General would have been obliged to certify the Finance Bill." It is not clear whether Mr. Jinnah is here referring to the several amendments to the Salt Tax itself or to the other amendments to the Bill as well. If the former it is evident that only one motion for reduction of the Salt Tax could have been carried and the others would have fallen to the ground. As it happened in this case the first two motions were defeated and the third was carried with the help of Mr. Jinnah and his Party. But if Mr. Jinnah is referring to all the amendments to the various clauses of this Bill he must convict himself and his own Party along with the Swarajists of an attempt to mutilate the Bill as the amendments standing to their names were not less in number than those sent in by the Swarajists. Besides it lay in his own hand to save the Bill from mutilation by voting down every one of the amendments except that reducing the Salt Tax and supporting the latter to the end of the Chapter. Again Mr. Jinnah admits that the Swarajists' object to mutilate the Finance Bill had failed and yet strangely enough gives that as the reason why the Independents did not support the Swarajists on the reduction of the Salt Tax. He had found it possible to act with the Swarajists on other occasions inspite of their evil intentions to wreck the whole constitution. Whatever the primary object of the Swarajists might have been there is no doubt that the ultimate result of their action was to help the poor. The primary object having failed according to M Jinnah what was there to prevent him from stepping in to secure the ultimate result? He felt the weakness of the argument and tried to minimize the benefit to the poor which he knew was bound to flow from the worst of intentions that can be attributed to the Swarajists and proceeded to say:—

"Reduction of 4 annas in the salt duty would hardly have given any relief to the poor. It would not have made a difference even if it had reached the poorman's budget by more than a few annas a year; whereas it would have taken away the distribution of reduction by nearly a crore and 25 lakhs which amount is given to Provinces for those departments which are intended for the welfare of the people and we thought that this year Provinces might be given preference as last year the salt tax was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Re. 1-4. The surplus shown this year was over three crores and a half out of which three crores went for the reduction of Provincial contributions including remission of 60 odd lakhs to Bengal. There was therefore no room for reduction of postal rates or reduction of any other kind of taxation."

The Usual Trick.

This is the old worn out argument advanced from the Government benches in the course of the debate both on the abolition of Cotton Excise and the Salt Tax and was completely demolished by non-official members from both parties. There cannot be the least doubt that the Government could if it was so minded afford relief to the Provinces generally as well as to the poor consumer of salt. The thorough exposure of the methods of the Finance Department made at various stages of the last session by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas Messrs. K. Rama Aiyangar, Patel and Jamnadas Mehta had shown how easy it was for the Government to adapt the budget to their own purposes. As for Mr. Jinnah's remark that the money was being "given to the Provinces for those departments which were intended for the welfare of the people," I have only to call attention to the fact that on Mr. Joshi's offering to withdraw his opposition to the higher salt tax if the Government gave an assurance that the money remitted to the Provinces would be spent on nation building departments the Finance Memer refused to give any such assurance and we know from the debates in the Provincial Councils that the reduction in the Provincial contributions has for the most part been diverted to other purposes. It was the usual trick of the Executive to pit one benefit to the people already conceded by them against another insisted upon by the House and under the threat of withdrawing the former to coerce the House to abandon the latter. The same game was played when the abolition of the Cotton Excis Duty was opposed by th Government. But neither Mr. Jinnah nor the other memers of his Party who voted in favour of the abolition paid any regard to the threat on that occasion.

"A Few Annas."

Mr. Jinnah says that the reduction of 4 annas in the salt duty would not have made a difference even "if it reached the poor man's budget by more than a few annas a year." It is all very welll for comfortable dwellers of luxurious Bombay to treat with contempt the saving of a few annas a year to the epoor but those who have been in the villages know that the loss of half an anna to the millions of Indians means the loss of the single meal of parched grain or drybrean which they can permit themselves during the day. I would strongly recommend to Mr. Jinnah a visit to the permanently famine stricken areas in Tamil Nadu and Orissa. I am sure he will revise his ideas about the value of "a few annas" if he will take the trouble of a journey in these parts of the country leaving alone many others in a similar plight.

Thus ends the whole story of the difference between the Swarajists and the Independents as they were brought out in the proceedings of the Assembly. I claim that on every single occasion the attitude taken by the Swarajists was perfectly correct in the circumstances in which they found themselves. In my next article I shall endeavour to explain the very much misunderstood and misrepresented policy of the Swaraj Party and show that the members of the Party in the Assembly have not deviated by a hair's breadth from the main principles laid down for their guidance from time to time. In doing so shall also deal with the second interview given by Mr. Jinnah to the Press published in to-day's "Leader."

I notice that Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh has pointed out an inaccuracy in the analysis of voting on the motion to omit the grant for the Railway Board given by me. He points out that three members of the Independent Party namely Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh himself, Kumar Ganga Nand Singh and Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy had actually voted with me while three other namely Messrs. K. C. Neogy, Kamini Kumar Chanda and K. Rama Aiyangar who were present in the Assembly did not vote either way. I was under the impression that the three first named gentlemen had ceased to belong to the Independent Party. Indeed Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh's resignation from the Independent Party was announced in the Press during the continuance of the Delhi session and he along with Kumar Ganga Nand Singh and Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy consistantly voted with the Swarajists on the subsequent motions which were defeated owing to the defection of other Independents. As for the other three gentlemen I owe them an apology for having overlooked the fact that they abstained from voting though they were present.

GERMAN PRESIDENCY.

VIRULENT ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, April 24.

An extraordinarily virulent Presidential campaign which is quite likely to produce the closest voting on 26th April concluded to-day with the broadcast speeches of Dr. Marx and General Hindenburg. The former emphasised the need for democracy and peaceful development of Europe. General Hindenburg, who has taken little personal part in the campaign strongly appealed to the nationalist sentiment. He promised to recognise that Germany had lost the war and had to bear the consequences of it, but he said the Germans would not remain slaves for ever.

The Monarchist and Republican flags were equally in evidence all over Berlin. Fifty excted meetings were held in the Capital yesterday. Herr Ebert, son of the late President, had the temerity to call out "Vive Republic" at the monarchist meeting. He was promptly arrested by the Police, who inflicted the usual truncheoning before releasing him.—Reuter.

THE NEGLECTED VILLAGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will give a little space in your valuable paper to publish the following few lines, and assist us in placing before the public and the Government, the real state of things to be found in rural area, which forms about 80 per cent of India.

It is astonishingly odd that very little attention has been drawn of the Government, as well as of the public, to the conditions in the villages and I want to invite the attention of everyone, from H. E. The Governor to a Mamlatdar, besides the public politicians, and I want to suggest them to devote their utmost efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor villagers.

It is really surprising how human nature is so often misled by the deceptive surface appearances, ignoring or even refusing to realize, the true state of affairs. To begin with, even the activities and tours are circumscribed to, and so-called 'first-hand' information gathered by the heads of Government is sought by visiting big cities and by coming in touch with the people who are no more interested in village affairs.

It is a well-known fact that India to my great satisfaction consists of village population of nearly 80 per cent of her total population and I can say without the fear of contradiction that almost whole of this mass is badly served, as compared with the population of urban area, almost in every matter.

(1) Let us review the measures taken by the Government to secure the safety of person and property in rural areas. When there are some four or two *chowkies* in almost every town or city, we find only a dozen 'blue-bottles' stationed in a Taluka town to guard the safety of fifty villages. Mark you! twelve policemen for fifty villages. If crime is really to be eliminated even fifty policemen would be unable to do so. If one says there are fewer crimes in villages, I can answer him that more than double of the crimes that are detected go undetected. If the villagers are to look for safety, in these conditions, they must look for it in their own individual strength. But even swords are to be taken licence for, and poor villagers are left to the mercy of ruthless criminals.

(2) As regards medical aid even, the villages are worse served still. One dispensary for a taluka i.e. an area with more than fifty villages, would be an aid quite inadequate to a reasoning mind. Often the dispensary lies at a distance of fifteen to twenty miles, and a patient who can travel on bumping, snail paced, oxcart, cannot be sick at all. Very little provision is made for the sufferers of the chronics to stay under the constant and careful watch of the dispensary head.

(3) Even Postal Authorities do not fail to shew their partiality towards town and city residents. Town-men have, as many as three or four deliveries per day, while some unfortunate villagers do not have more than one postal delivery per week. To villagers even, their correspondence (though for a work of lesser importance to others) would be as urgent and important as a governmental despatch.

(4) The 'G. I. P. Railway has started an extra local for the 'gamblers' to run daily from Bombay to Poona' meant by friend Mr. M. R. Jaykar when he addressed M.L.C.'s at the last Poona sessions on Children's Welfare Bill. And rightly so. Railway companies are adding one after another, local trains for the business and luxury of the citizens. But which company tries to bring to villagers the blessings of railways? The blessings of close communication with the cities.

(5) We all know that there is no such thing as Municipality or Corporation so familiar to citizens, in the village. No lighting, no roads, no water-supply, no drainage. No Health Officers. Poor Local Boards, what can they do? No money. Their whole income runs to end in keeping up, only trunk roads and repairing one or two bridges, or a new well at the most.

(6) Last but not of least importance, is the grievance of lack of a good number of schools in the villages. Educated reader will easily grasp the greatness of the grievance in question. Of course, there may be sufficient number of schools in some part of the country, but I talk of India as a whole. I have known a boy going to a school at a distance of four miles on foot. I mean there is not enough number of schools in the villages and those that are, are carefully mismanaged.

Looking to even Government budget, we cannot but detest the partiality shewn by Government in distribution of grants, towards the cities. In fact, it is the Land Revenue, with Excise, Stamps and Registration paid by these millions of villagers, that forms the major part of the gross revenue of the Government for which the villagers get very ill return.

These people are devoid of all the amenities of life and peaceful government and one really wonders, how any Government should afford to ignore these facts. Many of these villages are still in the same condition, as they must have been found by the Moghuls or Maratha rulers of the country. While the cities receive all the attention and benefit of a civilized government, there is criminal neglect on the part of all who are responsible for the good governance of the country as far as the villages are concerned.

Viceroys and Governors have devoted a couple of centuries of their time chiefly for the cities and now I appeal to everyone to draw their attention favourably to these neglected villages.—Yours, etc.,

THAKORE OF KERWADA, M.L.C.
Kerwada (Broach),
April 22.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

AGENT'S STATEMENT.

LAHORE, April 24.

The North Western Railway strike situation is about the same as yesterday and men with previous railway experience are being engaged in satisfactory numbers in place of absentees. The recent change in the situation is that a proportion of the yard staff and of the station carriage staf at Lahore have absented themselves and have been replaced without any dislocation of service.

The agent in an official statement says the present trouble cannot be described as a strike as the culminating incident of a breakdown of collective bargaining. It is rather a clutching at fanciful suggestions of twenty-five per cent., and other increases the gratification of which is out of all question. Increases of this sort would of course affect not merely the railway but every industry in the province and would in fact touch the whole community. In the public interest the Railway administration has therefore no alternative but to resist the present attitude of those of the staff who have been induced to challenge it. The trouble has now lasted a month but thanks to the good sense and co-operation of the loyal staff and assistance of men recruited in large numbers in place of absentees, it has been possible to avoid any curtailment of normal services to the public.—A. P.

FURTHER SPREAD IN SIND.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Apl. 21.

The Railway strike at the headquarters of the North Western Railway at Lahore has its echo in Sindh also. More than two thousand railway workmen at Karachi and nearly one third of the workmen at Kotri and Sukkur Loco Workshops are on strike in sympathy with their Punjab brethren. A number of public meetings have been held. The conduct of the strikers uptil now is reported to have been so peaceful. The railway authorities at Karachi have notified the workmen that they would be dismissed if they did not unconditionally resume work by Monday.—A.P.

ANTI-STRIKE PROPAGANDA.

RLY. UNION SECRETARY'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, April 25.

The anti-strike propaganda has also begun in Lahore, Mr. Thorne, General Secretary of the North-Western Railway Recognised Union, in the course of a statement to the press says that the Recognised Union has no connection whatever with the strike and in fact is against it. It has every sympathy with the workmen who are now being exploited, but is unable to assist those unfortunate men until such time as they realise that power of Unionism can only be properly applied through committees and by taking sensible interests in such committees on their own behalf.

A communique issued to-day by the Agent, N. W. Railway states approximate returns of the traffic carried on the N. W. Railway are now available for the first eighteen days of April. These show that during this period in spite of numbers of men who have absented themselves from duty the railway carried as compared with the corresponding period last year 632293 more passengers and moved 7749 more loaded wagons. These figures of passengers carried and loaded wagons moved represent percentages of 21 per cent. and 29 per cent. in excess of last years movements. There has been no necessity to restrict traffic of any kind.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

AHMEDABAD, April 26.

To-day is the tenth day of the strike in the Laxmi Cotton Mill. Interviewed this morning the Secretary of the Mill said that about 300 men had been engaged by them of whom 150 were old men. No more men were required as only 90 out of 110 machines were working.

The immediate cause of the strike seems to be a trivial one. The mill put up a fence in front of the Spinning and Frame Department. The men suggested slight alteration to this. The officers of the Mill allege that they were willing to accede to the request of the men, but before they could do so the men came out and demanded to be paid off. The men say that the Spinning Master refused to accede to their request, and asked them to go away.

The Labour Union has not yet authorised the strike, as it was observed without its knowledge and consent. It is still insisting on the Agent of the Mill to take all men back without any distinction.

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

FRENCH CHAMBER VOTES CREDIT FOR BUILDING SHIPS.

PARIS, April 24.

The Chamber today voted credit for thirty five million francs as the first instalment for building (?) light-cruisers, three destroyers, four torpedo boats and a number of small craft. The keels of these will be laid down this year and this work will form part of the programme which Government will shortly submit to Parliament. The work will be pushed on to avoid unemployment in shipyards and arsenals.—Reuter.

RAMZAN-ID IN BOMBAY.

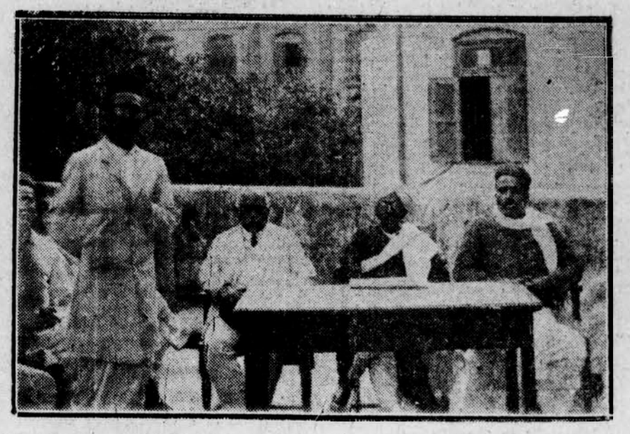
STANDING.

ON KNEES.

READING THE KHUTBA AFTER PRAYERS.

SITTING.

BOWING.



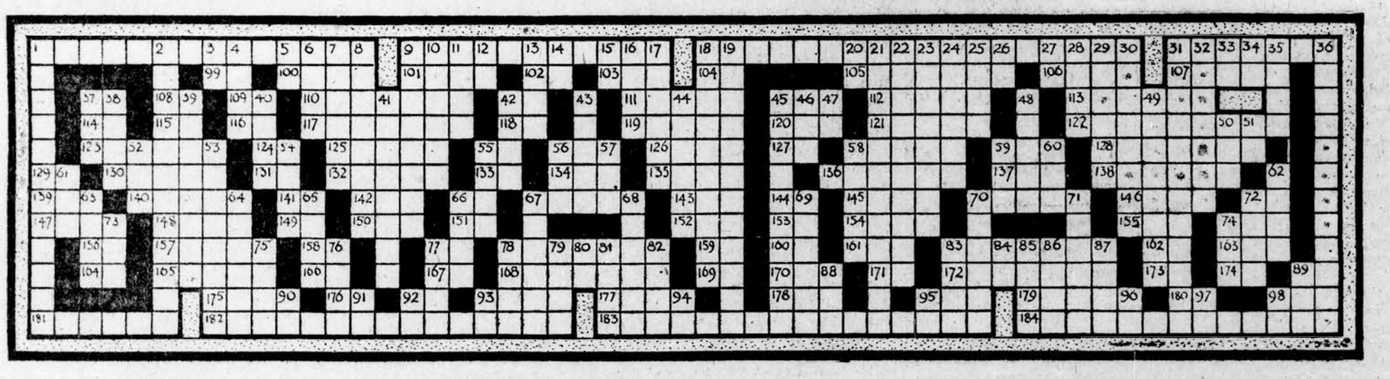
"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The Mahomedans of Bombay offered their Id—prayers on Saturday morning at the Esplanade Maidan. The prayer lasted for half an hour.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Messrs. Baptista and Joshi were entertained this week end at the Servants of India Society prior to Mr. Joshi's departure for Geneva.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS-WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"



CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given a single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs.25 each	Rs. 75
Total	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers published elsewhere in this issue will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
18. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yytrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
59. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
72. Branch of artillery (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
79. Brings forth young.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Department.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 56 horizontal.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of. (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A pointed arch or window.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes.

HORIZONTALS *continued.*:

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word).

VERTICALS (*continued*):

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to cars generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Ruthenium (sym.)

MR. GOPALDAS DESAI.

ELECTED PRESIDENT OF KAIRA DISTT. BOARD.

NADIAD, April 25.

At a meeting of the Kaira District Board held here this week Mr. Gopaldas Desai, a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and ex-Durbar of Dhasa was elected President of the Board. Mr. Desai secured 16 votes while his rival candidate secured 13.—A. P.

SHORTAGE OF WATER IN CALCUTTA.

PIPE BURST AT WATER WORKS.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 25.

Calcutta has been threatened with shortage of filtered water owing to the bursting of one pipe at the Pulta water woks yesterday afternoon. It is apprehended that the supply will be very scanty on Sunday and Monday next if repairs could not be made in the meantime. Vigorous efforts are being made to start pumping as soon as possible. There was no scarcity of water today. The reason of breakdown could not be ascertained. The public has been warned against unnecessary wastage. It is understood that there is no fear of complete stoppage of supply of water in Calcutta as three is an old pumping station still in working order.—A. P.

BENGAL ORDINANCE.

2 EX-INTERNEE STUDENTS ARRESTED.

MYMENSINGH, Apl. 25.

Charu Chandra Adhikary and Bhojendra Mohon Brahma, ex-internee students of the Lytton Medical School, have been arrested under the Ordinance and lodged in the local jail.

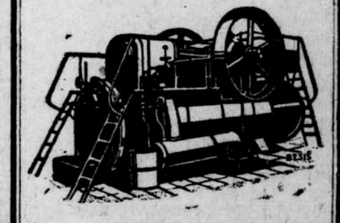
Cholera and small-pox are reported to have broken out in many parts of the district.—A. P.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

KOTHARI BUILDINGS

OPP. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

WEMBLEY CUP FINAL

DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK WITNESS.

EX-PREMIER IN ROYAL BOX.

LONDON, April 25.

Ninety thousand spectators were present at the Wembley Stadium to witness the Cup Final between the Sheffield United and the Cardiff City, which was played to-day in fine weather. The Duke and Duchess of York arrived at the Stadium shortly before the start. There were deafening cheers when the Duke walked up to the ground and the teams were presented to him.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who occupied the seat immediately behind the Royal Box, had to rise repeatedly in acknowledgment of cheers. The Duke and Duchess of York at half time invited Mr. Macdonald to come in to the Royal Box, but the latter declined on the ground that he was accompanied by friends. Invitation was also extended to Mr. Macdonald's friends and was repeated with such insistence that Mr. Macdonald and the party accepted it and entered the Royal Box. Mr. Macdonald was bidden to sit on the right of the Duchess with whom he remained in close conversation until the end of the game.

The Sheffield was the first to attack and continued to have better of it in the matter of kicking. After 31 minutes' play Tunstall netted for the Sheffield, rushing in and netting at close quarters. Gillespie, the Sheffield centre half, was prominent. The combinations of halves and forwards on both the sides left much to be desired.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL CRISIS IN CALCUTTA.

EUROPEAN TEAMS DEMAND SECRETARY'S RESIGNATION.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The latest development in the Calcutta football crisis is a letter bearing the terms of settlement forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Calcuttea Football League by the European teams, who have withdrawn from the League. One of the outstanding terms is that the present secretary should have no control in the management.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN,

LONDON, April 25.

In the Asscition football cup final, to-day at the Wembly Stadium, Sheffield United beat Cardiff City by one goal to nil.—Reuter.

LONDON, April 25.

At Headingley in the Northern Union Rugby Cup Final, Oldham beat Hull Kingston Rovers by sixteen points to three.—Reuter's Special.

CLOSE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDN, April 24.

At Hoylake the first English Amateur Close Golf Championship was won by T. F. Ellison (Royal Liverpool) who meat S. Robinson (Southport and Aingdale) (one up).—Reuter's Special.

PICAROON FALLEN LAME.

LONDON, April 24.

Trainer Taylor reports that the Derby favourite, Picarron has fallen lame and it is very unlikely that the colt will run for the Two-Thousand Guineas race. Another report states that his leg has filled, if so the chance of his running for Derby appears remote. Picaroon won the Newmarket Craven Stakes last week and was quoted at the last Derby Callover at 3 to one against.—Reuter's Special.

GRAND NATIONAL VETERANS.

LONDON, April 25.

At Sandown Park Steeplechase, in the match between the Grand National veterans Shaun Spadah and Music Hall, over three miles and hundred yards, Shaun Spadah won by ten lengths. Betting on Shah Spadah was thirteen to eight on.—Reuter's Special.

CALCUTTA, April 24.—Owing to rains the Beighton Cup match Assex for this afternoon was not played.—A. P.

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

LONDON, April, 24.

The Imperial Economic Committee which has been hearing evidence of the Dominion food producing and marketing interests since the Easter, has split up into three panels to deal with (1) the organisation and cognate matters. (2) Meat and (3) Fruit. They will periodically reunite to consider general questions.—Reuter.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

			Rs
See Directions on Picture Page.	1	1st Prize	150/-
		2nd ,,	75/-
		3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
		Total ..	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitles to one entry.

WELLS, SCHOOLS ETC. OPEN TO ALL.

BELGAUM DISTRICT BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

BELGAUM, April 25.

The Belgaum District Board at its recent meeting passed a resolution directing that sign-boards should be erected at all public places such as wells, dharmashalas, schools, etc., constructed or maintained by or at the expense of the District or Taluka Boards declaring that they are open to use by all without distinction of caste, creed or special status, such use being regulated only by rules applicable to all.—A. P.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

A NEW SCHEME IN MADRAS,

MADRAS, April 24.

The Government of Madras are now putting the finishing touches to their scheme of establishing land mortgage banks to relieve indebtedness of small landholders in the Presidency for which allotment of two lakhs has been made in the current year's budget. Provision has been made for opening of four such banks during the current year and one has already been opened. Each of these banks is receiving Government contribution of five thousand rupees, which will be supplemented by equal contribution from cooperative agencies. The jurisdiction of each of the banks will cover a radius of about twenty miles of the surrounding country. Unlike Cooperative societies, the land mortgage banks will grant long-term loans extending over a period of twenty years to idebted ryots to redeem them from the hands of sowcars. Much of the expected success of the scheme is based on the remission of provincial contribution that has been sanctioned by the Government of India.—A.P.

LORD BIRKENHEAD AND MR. DAS'S "GESTURE."

(Continued from page 7.)

At the best it shows a weariness of strife and a consequent eagerness to welcome a change of attitude, which I feel confident Mr. Das's manifesto was not intended to convey, though that is the interpretation placed on it in Government circles here. It may be that more is known in India of the attitude and intentions of Whitehall than we are able to ascertain here, but whatever bait is being held out to Indian leaders, let it be remembered that the hope of Whitehall lies now, as in the past, in a compromise which will drive a wedge in Indian unity. "Divide and Rule" is and always will be the motto.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S SURPRISE.

There was another Indian discussion in the Lords last night when Lord Birkenhead moved the second reading of the Civil Services Bill. He gave quite pleasing description for the benefit of his fellow-peers of a measure which has excited such bitter hostility in India. The recommendations, he declared, were a deliberate compromise between the Indian point of view and Service opinion. But he gave no indication of any compromise on the question of the financial benefits to be conferred on the Services at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. There were two points of view and the business of those responsible for the Government of India was to steer a prudent middle course. After explaining that the benefits to be conferred on the Services represented "small increases" in overseas pay and the guarantee of a two-shillings rupee as a protection against fluctuating exchanges, he casually mentioned that the total cost would be one crore of rupees per annum, or £75,000 sterlings. I don't quite follow this if the services are to be paid at the exchange rate of two shillings for the rupee!

It was left to Lord Chelmsford to make the most original and surprising contribution to the debate. At the request of the Secretary of State, the ex-Viceroy, Lord Meston and others have been visiting the universities and speaking, "with great effect and public spirit,"—as Lord Olivier put it,—to induce the young men to resume the favour with which they used to look on the Indian Civil Service. Lord Chelmsford's enthusiasm for the cause is so great that since he went out of office he has been residing at Oxford and taking part wholeheartedly in Lord Birkenhead's crusade on behalf of the services, and.

"From what he heard he did not think it was the monetary side that was worrying the undergraduate at the present moment. He was quite ready to go out at a small recompense merely from the spirit of adventure, but he felt that there was a certain insecurity of tenure if he went out"

I am unable to add that his lordship thereupon moved an amendment deleting the proposals for increased pay and providing for increased opportunities of adventure!

The fact is, that the friends of the Indian Civil Service are hoist with their own petard. Their persistent agitation about the grievances of the Services and the deterioration of prospects, carried on with the object of preserving them as an attractive career for young Englishmen of the Upper and Middle Classes, has been so effective that recruitment has become a matter of extreme difficulty!

DUST-STORM IN MADRAS

MADRAS, April 25.

Since this morning the sky has been overcast with clouds promising imminent showers. Dust-storms prevail, and there is some drizzling which judging from the barometer reading may at any time develop into a regular downpour. Cautionary storm-signal has been hoisted on the Madras harbour mast.—A.P.

ADVANCE KHADDAR!

KATHIAWAR'S RESPONSE TO MAHATMA'S APPEAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

VERAVAL, April 25.

In connection with Mahatma Gandhi's appeal for Rs. 20,000 for the Kathiawar Khadi scheme, Mr. Manilal Kothari and Narandas Gandhi are at present touring in Kathiawar for the collection of funds and general khadi propaganda. During their visit to Manavadar, Mangrol, Chorwad, nearly Rs. 4,000 have been collected. Seth Jeewanlal Motichand of Messrs. Jeewanlal and Co. of Calcutta has given a handsome donation of Rs. 2,500.

MAHATMA'S VISIT.

KHADI PRATISTAN ACTIVE.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The Khadi Pratistan, an institution started by Sir P. C. Roy is launching forth an active campaign for pushing the sale of Khadder before the arrival of Mr. Gandhi. Processions are being organised and Khadder hawked in the streets by volunteers. Sir P. C. Roy addressed several meetings emphasising the economic importance of Khadder. He declared that Bengal had no right to invite Mr. Gandhi unless her people were clad in Khadi.—A. P.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

SIMLA, April. 24.

The following members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, who retired with effect from the 31st March 1925 under rule 3 (A) of the Indian Cotton Cess Rules 1923 have been duly re-nominated to be members of the said Committee:—

By the Government of the Central Provinces,—Mr. F. J. Plymen to represent the Central Provinces Agricultural Department. Mr. S. B. Mehta to represent the cotton manufacturing industry in the Central Provinces.

By the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association;—Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai;

By the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas;

By the Government of the United Provinces: Mr. G. Clarke to represent the United Provinces Agricultural Department;

By the Government of Bombay, Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Ranchodji Naik to represent the cotton growing industry in the Bombay Presidency;

By the Government of Madras, Mr. H. B. Moore to represent the cotton manufacturing and cotton ginning industry in the Madras Presidency and R. Appasn Appaswamy Naidu Garu to represent the cotton growing industry in the Madras Presidency;

By the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, Mr. A. Howard to represent the Rajputana Central India States.

By the Government of Burma. Mr. T.D. Stock to represent the Burma Agricultural Department.—A.P.

CENTRAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS TO BE ASSOCIATED,

MADRAS, April 24.

The Development Minister in Madras in company with agricultural experts working in the Coimbatore Agricultural Research Institute had a long interview with Sir Mahomed Habibullah, Revenue Member of the Government of India, during the latter's recent visit there in connection with the various proposals for the development of agriculture in this province. The feasibility of creating a provincial agricultural board is now being considered by the local Minister from which representative members will be put on the central board that it might serve as a permanent organisation doing continuous and colordinated work for improved and scientific agriculture in this province. In this connection, it is also stated that the Government of India intend to enlarge the scope of the Central Board of Agriculture by associating on the Board provincial Ministers for Agriculture and also non-official elements drawn from wealthy and cultured agriculturists in the province.—A.P.

TOWARDS TOTAL PROHIBITION.

MR, PRADHAN'S MOTION IN COUNCIL,

POONA CITY, April 25.

It is understood that Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M. L. C., has obtained the sanction of the local Governent to the introduction of a prohibition bill in the Bombay Legislative Council. The Bill seeks to reach the goal of total prohibition principally by means of local option for which the bill provides. It gives Government the option to make the measure applicable to foreign liquor though not without the previous consent of the Government of India. The Bill has been drafted on the lines of the Scotland Temperance Act 1912 —A.P.

RISE IN STERLING,

NEW YORK, April 25.

The sterling has risen to 4 dollars and eighty and five-eigth cents, this being the highest since 1925 due to heavy buying in anticipation of Mr. Churchill's announcement on Britain's return to the gold standard in his budget speech on 28th April.—Reuter's Special.

INDIA'S SEA-BORNE TRADE IN MARCH 1925.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The detailed figures of India's foreign seaborne trade in March 1925 show that imports amounted to Rs 19,85 lakhs, exports to Rs. 45,35 lakhs and re-exports Rs. 94 lakhs compared with 19,31 lakhs, 40,55 lakhs and 1,20 lakhs respectively in the previous year. During the year ending March 1925 the value of imports as compared with the preceding year increased by 19 crores or 8 per cent to Rs. 247 crores and total exports including re-exports by over Rs. 36 crores' or 10 per cent to 398 crores. The treasure on private account showed a net import of 17,11 lakhs as against 403 lakhs in March 1924. Import and export of gold and silver during the year 1924-25 show that gold imported 74,14 lakhs as against 29,25 lakhs in the previous year and exported 36 lakhs as against six lakhs in previous year. Silver imported was 24,26 lakhs in 1925 as against 21,78 lakhs in previous year and exported 4,20 lakhs against 3,40 lakhs in the previous year. Balance of trade was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 943 lakhs as compared with 1915 lakhs a year ago. During the year ending March 1925 visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 61,06 lakhs in favour of India as compared with 96,23 lakhs in preceding year. Balance of remittances of funds during March 1925 was minus 1,12 lakhs. Compared with March 1924 imports of food drink and tobacco showed a very little fluctuations and stood at Rs. 270 lakhs in March 1925. Increases of 10 lakhs and 6 lakhs under sugar and provisions were set off by the corresponding decreases under spices and tea respectively. Raw materials imported rose by 23 lakhs to 155 lakhs and manufactured articles by 35 lakhs to 15,37 lakhs. Under raw materials the imports of minerals oils increased by 33 lakhs. Of the manufactured articles the imports of cotton piece-goods showed an increase of 36 million yards in quantity and 98 lakhs in value. Grey goods rose from 62 to 71 million yards in quantity and in value by 17 lakhs to 2,28 lakhs. White and coloured goods also rose by 16 and 12 million yards in quantity and 44 and 38 lakhs respectively in value. There was, however, a decrease under railway plant and rolling stock which fell by 50 lakhs and metals by 28 lakhs while machinery including belting showed an increase of 13 lakhs. Under exports food drink and tobacco were almost on the same level as in March last year and amounted to Rs. 10 46 lakhs. There was an increase of 72 lakhs in exports of food grains, mainly wheat and rice which was set off by decreases of 43 lakhs and 29 lakhs in tea and sugar respectively. The raw materials and produce exported rose by 3,43 lakhs to 26,85 lakhs, there being an increase of 1,72 lakhs under exports of raw cotton, 1,20 lakhs under seeds and 85 lakhs under raw jute. Of the total shipment of 113,000 tons of raw cotton, Japan took 56,000 tons or 50 per cent, Italy 14,600 tons or 13 per cent, China 8,800 tons and the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium and France each took 6000 to 7000 tons. The manufactured goods rose by 1.40 lakhs to 7,76 lakhs. Shipments of gunny bags in March 1925 increased in number from 29 millions to 38 millions and in value by 75 lakhs to 1,95 lakhs. The vardage of gunny cloth exported also rose from 127 millions to 140 millions and value from 2,14 lakhs to 3,09 lakhs. The share of United Kingdom in imports rose from 56 per cent in March 1924 to 58 per cent in March 1925 while rose from 56 per cent in March 1924 to 58 per cent in March 1925, while exports fell from 18 to 15 per cent. The shares of Germany, Japan and the United States in March 1925 were respectively 6 and seven and five per cent under imports and 8 and 20 and 9 per cent under exports. The tonnage of vessels entered into British India and cleared outward with cargoes from foreign countries amounted respectively 640,000 and 885,000 as against 600,000 and 843,000 a year ago. —A. P.

EDUCATION TO POORER CLASSES.

MADRAS Y. M. C. A.'S EFFORTS,

MADRAS, April 24.

Within the last fortnight the local Y.M.C.A. has been making a useful and earnest attempt in the direction of giving some kind of education to the poorer classes in Madras by throwing open their gymnasium to coolies, rickshaw-wallas and their children and provide recreation for them through magic lantern shows. As at present arranged this scheme is to work thrice in the week. The average audience now ranges from thirty-five to fifty.—A.P.

DEGREE FOR MONEY.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A MISSIONARY LADY

MADRAS, April 24.

As the result of the informal conference between the members of the bar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Advocate-General, the recent order enjoining on the legal practitioners to wear gowns when appearing before bench courts has now been withdrawn.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed a charge against Dawes Pelley of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 350 entrusted to him by Miss Alley of Pakua Mission, Bihar and Orissa, by pretending that he intended to remit the same to the United States of America for obtaining her a registered medical degree of either M.D. or M. B. from some reputable recognised American University. The accused filed a written statement pleading not guilty to the charge. —A. P.

ASSEMBLY SPLIT.

MR. JINNAH'S "SIMPLICITY & OPTIMISM"

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR HITS BACK.

BOMBAY, April 25.

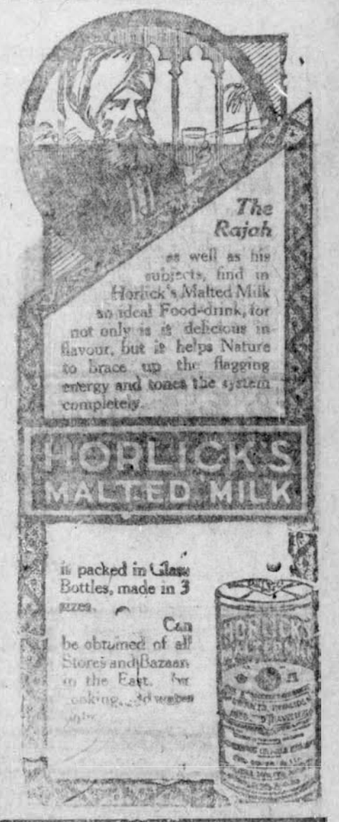
Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, M.L.A., Secretary of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, and Vice-President of the Tamil Nadu Swaraj Party, was interviewed by the Madras representative of the Free Press of India in regard to the discussion in the press of the differences between the Swarajists and the Independents. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said that Mr. Jinnah's statements failed to carry conviction to his mind that there was any inconsistence between the declared policy of the Swarajists and their translation of it into action on the floor of the Assembly. He strongly resented the suggestion that the Swarajists' attitude in the Assembly transgressed the limits of their own declared policy with a view to bid for popularity by seeming to take up heroic attitude. Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar also said that considering the fact that in spite of the moderation of the Swarajist policy of total obstruction in August 1924, Mr. Jinnah withheld his cooperation from the Swarajists, it was not becoming of Mr. Jinnah to attempt to make political capital of the variation between the revised and the original policy of the Swarajists.

"Mr. Jinnah does not realize," said Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, "that the real limitation to the policy of obstruction of the party came from the presence of himself and his small knot of competing leaders in the Assembly". Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar also said the defection of Mr. Jinnah from the policy of obstruction was inconsistent and at variance with his own actions up to the last session of the Assembly.

OBSTRUCTION FOR OBSTRUCTION'S SAKE.

Continuing Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar said:—

"To talk of obstruction for obstruction's sake conveys no meaning to me. Obstruction is always for the purpose of creating obstruction, and if Mr. Jinnah had accepted obstruction so consistently till the eve of the Railway Budget it is unmeaning to complain of obstruction for obstruction's sake when the demand for putting obstruction into practice is actually made on him and his party in accordance with the rules which he himself framed. The words "grievances before supplies" obviously put only in constitutional language what was embodied in the rules of both parties sanctioning the resort to a policy of obstruction provided the necessary numerical support was secured thereunto. It is hardly necessary for me to argue that if the words "grievances before supplies" have any meaning—and they have this recognized meaning to the meanest understanding of a constitutionalist—they imply obstruction for obstruction's sake, i.e., the supplies that are withheld have no necessary relation to the grievances that are sought to be redressed. Withholding of supplies is a recognized means of putting constitutional pressure upon Government in respect of things with which the supply may or may not have any necessary connection. This is the long established parliamentary practice as every student of parliamentary procedure knows. The Committee of Supply of the House of Commons and the Committee of Ways and Means are in fact in session throughout the term and it is on the supplies and ways and means votes and motion thereon in Committee that every important question of Government policy and programme irrespective of the actual grant or proposal concerned discussed. The meaning of motions like reducing the salary of State by one £ is clearly unrelated to the sufficiency or otherwise of the reduced salary of the Secretary of State. To that extent every motion of censure and every motion of condemnation made in the Committee of Supply is obstruction for obstruction's sake and Swarajists are quite content to take that position even if Mr. Jinnah's ideas of constitutional propriety be offended thereby. The motion for rejection of particular demands or for the rejection of the Finance Bill are therefore, as Pandit Motilal Nehru put it at the earliest opportunity in the Assembly in March last year, the strongest form in which the condemnation of the existing system of Government and the protest of the people against its continuance as such could be put. The determination of this group of Independents therefore to alter the form of this united national protest can, so far as constitutional conventions go, have only one meaning, namely, that this system of Government and its policy had changed for the better in the meanwhile or that those who so strongly demanded the alteration of the system had deliberately changed their opinions to a larger or smaller extent in favour of the Bureaucracy that was maintaining this system and whose actions they had subsequent reasons to find to be worthy of their full support. It is not necessary for me to point out that the former alternative does not exist. The latter alternative therefore has come to exist, namely a definite change in the angle of vision of this section of our Independent friends towards the Bureaucracy and its system of administration since last year. It is for the electorate to say whether those who hold such views really reflect or give expression to their mind and if not what steps they would take to see that their own views are properly represented in the Assembly. Nor can Mr. Jinnah improve his case calling the motions involving refusal of supplies as mere demonstration without significance, after conceding that the Indian constitution is anamolous in having an Assembly without having powers of control or responsibility. It is easy to retort that the policy of opposing refusal of supplies and supporting the Government on the Budget is a deliberate counter-demonstration intended for the Bureaucratic Govt. and the Tory Ministry. If the vote of total refusal produces no effect on the Government armed with extra-ordinary powers, may I ask whether the motions for reasonable "cuts" and whether persuasive speeches have availed Mr. Jinnah and his party the smallest little in swaying the Government benches? Mr. Jinnah still hopes to do "tangible and practical good" by a policy of co-operation where possible. I can only marvel at his simplicity and optimism. He is also confident that if proper efforts are made, public opinion in the country "can be educated to discriminate between mere demonstration and action with a purpose," and to back up their representatives in the Legislatures. I may assure him that the public will hardly take him and his party at his own valuation, namely, that they are "for action with a purpose" nor accept his description of the Swaraj Party activities as mere demonstrations. The action with a purpose of the Independent Party may have been motived in divers means, but the public will surely not take it that they were purposes which related to the rights and interests of the nation or their sore grievances and demands.—Free Press of India.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SWAMI SATYADEO AT RAIPUR.

PRESIDES OVER DISTT. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, April 25.

Swami Satyadeo arrived here on 19th, visited Rajim Dhamtari and delivered a public lecture on the Present Situation before a large audience. On 23rd he presided over the Fifth Raipur District Conference. About 3000 people attended. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Pandit Ramdas Naik dwelt at length on the history of the Congress and the Non-Cooperation Movement. Swami Satyadeva rising to speak received a great ovation. He surveyed the political situation since 1920 and assigned the failure of the Non-cooperation movement to want of grasp of the fundamental principles, forming the basis of Nationalism, which can only be realized when people divorce religion from politics, as the European Nations in general did a hundred years ago and Mussalmans of Egypt and Turkey are now doing. He asked every Hindu and Mussalman to regard himself Indian first and Hindu or Mussalman after. He appealed to the Mussalmans to be tolerant and liberal and the Hindus to remove the stigma of 'untouchability'. Fanaticism is a great bar to the growth of nationalism. He further pointed out that the Hindu-Muslim unity can be achieved on the solid foundation of nationalism. Rationalism, he said, was the harbinger of peace and good will. It will alone teach the masses their civic rights and end foolish and petty quarrels. Regarding the playing of music by Hindus before mosques or killing of cows for religious purposes by Mussalmans, he urged the people to think in terms of nation instead of community, on which alone depended the winning of Swaraj. Another reason for failure of the movement was, according to him want of clear conception of the meaning of Swaraj and people instead of being self-reliant blindly followed the leaders, whose removal from amongst them by imprisonment or otherwise left the people in a hopeless condition.

Besides resolutions regarding the use of khaddar and removal of untouchability, two most important resolutions were passed at the conference. One recommended that the Congress proceedings at Cawnpore should be conducted in Hindustani language. If unable the delegates may speak in provincial vernaculars, arrangement being made to interpret such speeches in Hindustani language. The other resolution moved by Pandit Ravishanker Shukla recommended the change of Varn Franchise and the revival of the old four anna Franchise. After heated discussion the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.

On the 24th Swamiji visited Drug and delivered a lecture there on the message of Hindu civilisation. On 25th morning a Hindu Sabha was formed at Raipur with Rai Bahadur Chondhari as president, Mr. Yadavrao Deshmukh, as vice-president, and Messrs. Ramdas Naik and Ramdayal Tiwari as secretaries. Swamiji delivered public lectures on Hindu Sangathan, which he said was necessary for rousing the spirit of nationalism and winning Swaraj. Swamiji's speeches have stirred the he[illegible] of the people here. He leaves for [illegible] to-morrow morning.

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NOTES FROM "YOUNG INDIA."

(BY MAHATMA GANDHI)

VIAKOM.

The reader will be glad to learn that the Travancore Government have releasd Sjt. Kurur Nambudripad and withdrawn the prohibition order against Sjt. Ramaswamy Naicker. I understand too that the Travancore Government is giving full effect to the agreement arrived at between the Commissioner of Police and myself. I tender my congratulations to the Travancore Government on the admirable spirit with which it is acting in the matter of the long delayed reform. Let me hope that before long the prohibition against the use by 'untouchables of public roads surrounding temples will be a thing of the past. I need hardly point out to the Satyagrahis the absolute necessity of a scrupulous observance of their part of the compact.

BENGAL AGAIN.

I am looking forward to the Bengal tour in great hope. Bengal has the finest imagination. The Bengali youth are keen witted. They are self-sacrificing. Letters received from all over Bengal are most enticing. I wish I had the health to stand the strain that the tour should involve. My Kathiawad tour has given me malarial fever which though brought under subjection has left me very weak. I hoped to pick up strength during the nine days that still remain at my disposal. But I ask the organisers to make my daily labour as light as possible. I repeat once more that I would like the whole tour to be thoroughly businesslike. Bengal is said to lack business capacity. Let the charge be falsified. When businesslike habits are added to a keen and imaginative intellect the combination carries everything before it. May Bengal show the combination. I expect in everyplace full statistical information. If every address instead of reminding or informing me of my many virtues, were to give a faithful record of activities of the district or town presenting it, what an education it would be for me! For instance, every address can give me accurate information about the number of self-spinning and other members, the number of spinning wheels working, the average capacity of each wheel, the counts spun, the monthly output of yarn and Khaddar, the number of looms working with hand spun and other yarn, the number of Khaddar depots and the sales in each, etc. The address may also give the number of national schools and colleges with the number of boys and girls attending them. It may add all the information about activity among the untouchables and their condition before and after the commencement of organised work among them. It should describe the Hindu Muslim condition and finish off with a description of the drink and opium traffic. Even if it be too late to embody all the valuable information in the addresses, it would be well to give me the information on a separate piece of paper. May I also say that it would be wrong to give me costly caskets or frames for the addresses? I should be satisfied with hand-written addresses on handmade paper or on a piece of Khaddar. I need not tell Bengal that it may make an address artistic without making it costly or unportable. In Travancore in several places, the addresses were traced on delicate little palmyra leaves. I want to reach the heart of Bengal as of India. And where heart is to speak to heart, costly things and even fine phrases are a hindrance rather than a help. I am hungering for deeds not words. Solid Khaddar work is dearer to me than heavy gold or silver plate.

MORE TALES OF WOE.

The Sikh cup of sorrow is evidently not yet full. Here is a wire from Amritsar:

"Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee has received harrowing details of beating not excluding pulling of beards and 'Keshas' of members 2nd Shahidi Jatha in Camp Jails Nabha on 16th April. Beating inflicted to exact apologies. Committee has also received some hair and beards pulled out. There are now in Nabha one hundred and fourteen cases of sufferers of this beating. Composition as under: serious seven, confusion of head two, face eight, arm ten, thigh seven, shin eight, private parts eight, back five, minor hurts fifty-one Kindly arrange immediate visit Nabha Camp Jail."

Either the statement is true or it is untrue. If it is true, it calls for an open and impartial inquiry. The Government of India cannot plead neutrality. Their own officer is administering the State. To the Sikh friends I can only say every wrong has a remedy. And this wrong, if the allegations can be sustained, will not long remain without a remedy. As a journalist as well as President of the Congress, I plead my present helplessness to render aid beyond giving publicity and tendering my sympathy; but God willing I shall not remain long helpless. Every wound inuicted on innocence is a wound cut deep into every Congressman and every journalist. And these wounds are winged messengers who carry their own tale to the four corners of earth, pierce through the heavens and reach the great white Throne of Justice.

MADRAS REVENUE BILL.

MADRAS, April 24.

The Honourable Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, Revenue Member, is now engaged in drafting a Revenue Bill for introduction into the Madras Legislative Council. The question of leaving the power of revision of rates of assessment in control of the Legislative Council has been left undecided till it has been referred to the Government of India. Orders of the Government of India are expected to be announced in time to introduce the Bill in the August session of the Legislative Council.—A.P.

STUDENTS AND MILITARY TRAINING.

DR. PARANJPYE LECTURES TO MADRAS STUDENTS.

MADRAS, April 25.

Addressing a meeting on the subject "Students and Military Training" in the local Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, Dr. Paranjpye said that military training was necessary to giv them stamina for physical exertion and strenuous work. The absence of military training was responsibile for the general want of discipline among Indians particularly among Indian students as well as for want of punctuality and the failure to properly understand the dignity of labour.

On the question of students taking part in politics the speaker said that young men in collegas must fit themselves for civic duties by a study of the present day questions, but he added that very few considered the naval and military problems of the country in an intelligent manner. When questions like this therefore came up in the Assembly there were very few who could talk with authority. Swarajya was not of any use unless they were able to retain, but not only in the interest of Swarajya, but in the very interest of the peace and security of the country the speaker said that the military training was essential. He foresaw a menace from Japan on the question of the Singapore base for in any conflict that might arise on this question between Britain and Japan, India could not be left out. "We have, however, to begin from the top," he said, "with educated men from whom this spirit would trickle to the masses." He therefore wanted compulsory military training just as much as any other other subject which was compulsory in the Universities."—A.P.

BENGAL CR. LAW AMENDMENT ACT OF 1925.

RULES AND PROCEDURE OF TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

A Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day publishes rules framed under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1925. The local Government will nominate a president from among the Commissioners. The President will record evidence, pronounce judgment and regulate all matters incidental to any trial before the commissionaries. Before the commencement of the trial all processes shall be issued by a First Class Magistrate of the district where the trial is to be held and during the trial such processes shall be issued by the President or one of the Commissioners. In case of absence of a commissioner the local Government may appoint another and the trial shall be resumed from the point at which it was interrupted. If a person is accused of more than one offence the Commissioners may try all the offences together after the charge has been read out and explained. If the accused does not plead guilty the prosecutor will open the case and examine the witnesses and the accused will be given an opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses. After a witness is discharged the accused shall not recall him for further cross-examination. After the charge is framed the accused may give a list of defence witnesses but the Commissioners have the power to refuse to summon any witness who is not material. If an accused falls ill during the trial he shall be allowed to appear in court by a pleader. In executing the sentences the procedure to be followed is the same as its prescribed in the Criminal Procedure Code.—A.P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

SIMLA, April 24.

It is notified that His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor-General will now arrive at Simla on Thursday the 30th April and that His Excellency's arrival will be public. The Viceregal salute of thirty-one guns will be fired as the special rail motor arrives at the station.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The disqualification incurred by Pir Tajudin in respect of his eligibility for election or nomination as a member of either chamber of the Central Legislature has been removed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The post of Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India is included in Schedule III to the Superior Civil Service Revision of Pay and Pension Rules with effect from 20th October.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt.-Col. W. M. P. Wood have been replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from 10th April. Mr. L. M. Crump, officiating Resident of Second Class, is confirmed. Mr. J. A. C. Fitzpatrick, Political Agent in Baghlekhand, officiates as Political Agent in Bundelkhand as well. The services of Captain A. D. G. S. Batty have been replaced at the disposal of the Burma Government. Lt.-Col. Michin has been granted eight months leave and Lt.-Col. St. John officiates as Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States. Mr. A. R. Jolf, Political Agent, Bhopal has been granted leave for four and a half months and Major C. H. Gabriel now acts in his place.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

A lengthy resolution expresses Government's appreciation of the thoroughness with which the Finance Committee accomplished their task and welcomes their valuable co-operation in improving the system of Financial Administration. A statement is given in detail of the action taken on every point noticed in the report. Salt is exempted from the operation of the Sea Customs Act (Section 96 last para) in Rangoon and Chittagong ports.

EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. Anthony officiates as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, Major Stevenson Director Pasteur Institute, Kasauli, is granted eight months leave on average pay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. E. Vibart officiates as Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine, vice Capt. Huddleston granted leave.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. C. D. D. Babington, Director, Telegraph Engineering, is permitted to retire from service with effect from 7th October.—A. P.

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ST. MARY'S OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

At the first annual meeting at St. Mary's High School, Bombay, held on Thursday last the secretary read the report, which stated, among other things:—

From our inception as an Old Boys' Association, it has been brought home to us more than once that as Old Boys our first help must be given to boys in School who through various causes are forced to leave school before they are quite prepared not up to the standard or fully equipped to face life, or those who on just leaving school, and who having secured a start in life to help them to a Home wherein they could live, still with the spirit of the Alma Mater—to be helped and to help themselves ,and the old school in getting on. In a word giving a country of spirit within and without for the good of all of us.

We have with great difficulty and anxiety managed to start on December 1st, 1924 St. George's Hostel for Young Men on the threshold of life. The Hostel was started in half a bungalow in Mount Road with three young men from the old School. Before the end of the month we had six residents. In February of this year two more joined. On March 1st 1925, our Association with the assistance of His Grace, our patron and the C. C. O. and the good graces of the Committee of the Deaf Mutes Institute have managed to obtain a bungalow opposite the Mazagon Police Court—at the corner of St. Mary's Road, Nesbit Road, quite close to the old School.

The Hostel was formally opened by the Rt. Reverend Father Bertrand S. J. the Vicar-General on March 15th with 12 residents. This as we said was our first milestone.

We have during the year donated to the School Rs. 100 besides paying for 50 copies (which we hope to make 100) of the School magazine.

We have great pleasure as an Association in declaring that we have 100 fully paid up members on our rolls. We have one Life member, and one Honorary Life member and 5 Members of Honour.

We have spent on the Hostel close on Rs. 2000 which we have collected during the past year and we require at least Rs. 3000 more to carry on.

St. Mary's Old Boys' Association wants all of us Old Boys as members—as subscribers it wants more—it wants each of us to bring into the Association a talent of help—of usefulness in our little or big way. Yes, all of us can help with our influence, our position—our moral support and backing—our friendship. Why? So that the boys in and out of school may form a bond of fellowship of help, so that we may bring down God's Blessing on our Unity which spells real charity—love of our Alma Mater—faith in our resolve hope that all of us may be drawn closer to Him.

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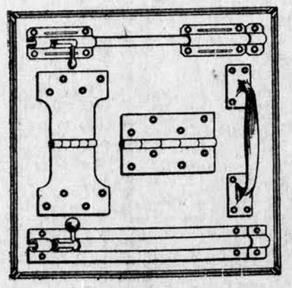

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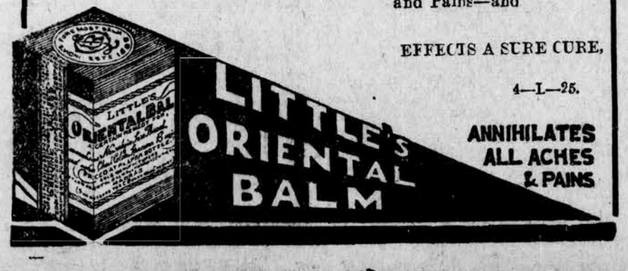

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLABRELVI, (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.